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Bond Midway Mark Passed; Chiang Sees Japan's Doom; Million House Units Needed

The World's Day—September 18, 1943

Massachusetts: Bond Drive Beyond Midway Mark

Massachusetts passed the half-way mark in the Third War Loan drive with sales of $404,800,000 reported up to last night—51.7 per cent of the State's quota of $783,000,000—the Massachusetts War Finance Committee disclosed. [Page 2.]

"Black market" is said by Boston Automobile Club manager to be siphoning one out of every five gallons of gasoline from the daily supplies shipped into New England. [Page 4.]

The Greek flag flew today over a Liberty ship, Reiekandjaakhe, in Portland, Maine, first ship to be turned over to the Greek Government under Lend-Lease. S. Koundouriotis, Chancellor of the Greek Embassy at Washington, accepted the vessel from the War Shipping Administration and voiced his Government's gratitude.

Orient: Italian Fleet Tied to Japan's Doom

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in his first public appearance as President of China, declared that the surrender of the Italian Fleet "determines Japan's ultimate doom." Opening the fourth plenary session of the Peoples Political Council he pledged the Chinese not to lay down their arms until Manchuria is recovered from the Japanese.

Washington: Housing Shortage Totals Million

Housing shortages already total 1,000,000 units, the National Association of Real Estate Boards reported, anticipating an increased demand for accommodations. The most general housing needs are in Southwest Coast States, with New England and Northwest States next.

Industrial production rises in July, with indications of continued rise in August, overcame the setback connected with the coal strike, the Commerce Department reported. However, some basic economic problems have not yet been met.

Abolition of the Office of War Information and transfer of its functions to the Department of State was proposed by Representative William B. Barry (D) of New York in a bill he introduced into Congress.

A liberalized vacation plan in contracts covering employees of eight shipyards of Bethlehem Steel and subsidiaries was ordered by the National War Labor Board's Shipbuilding Commission.

Informer suits by private citizens for damages based on frauds against the Government would be eliminated by a bill passed by the Senate over the objections of Senators Champ Clark (D) of Missouri and William Langer (R) of North Dakota, who asserted that the war contract frauds might go unprosecuted.

Admiral William Standley, American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is returning home for consultation about discussions which are being carried on with the British and Soviet Governments, the State Department announced.

National: War Bond Sales Near 10-Billion Mark

War Bond sales have passed the $9,500,000,000 mark toward the Third War Loan goal of $15,000,000,000, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced.

Chicago will have no opera season of its own this fall, the Board of Governors of the Chicago Opera Company announced, due to a delay in formulating definite plans which makes it impossible to engage artists of the proper caliber this season.

Moving companies have raised their rates to $10 and $12 an hour in the New York City area, compared with $6 and $8 a year ago, taking advantage of the situation as thousands of New Yorkers began the annual fall moving rush, the OPA charged, and issued orders temporarily restraining 24 companies.

A new type fighter plane is in production at Cleveland's new bomber plant at the Municipal Airport, Maj. Merle Armitage of the Army Air Force announced.

In Europe: 20,000 Nazi Troops Quit Norway

German troops numbering 20,000 have been withdrawn from Norway in recent weeks, the Norwegian Legation in Stockholm said. It added, however, that some 180,000 Nazi soldiers still were guarding the coasts of Norway.

Yugoslav guerrillas in a message to their London Embassy said their forces were waiting for the moment when their trained reserves would strike the Germans by the side of "disembarked Allied troops," thus hinting possible invasion across the Adriatic.

Albanians are "without exception anti-German," the Berlin Radio admitted today. It said that Nazi troops had occupied "all strategically-important installations and key points in Albania to prevent any hostile action." Dutch Nazis have threatened a new reign of terror in the Occupied Netherlands in retaliation for the slayings of Nazi officials.

French "underground" forces, increasing their attacks against railroads in Southern France over which the Nazis are pouring supplies and reinforcements into Italy, are causing grave delays in German troop movements, it was reported from Switzerland. Italian troops were said to have participated in the sabotage of obstructing the Mont Cenis tunnel. Bellegare to Bouveret traffic was interrupted.

Americas: New Brazil-U. S. Accord on Rubber

President Vargas of Brazil signed a decree approving a new accord with the United States whereby Brazilian agencies will take full charge of recruiting some 16,000 workers to the Amazon rubber areas to expand the 1944 rubber harvest above 1943 deliveries.

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Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 7:50 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:57 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 7:48 p. m. and ends Monday at 5:58 a. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Announces a new daily series of

NATION-WIDE BROADCASTS

Opening Program:

Monday, Sept. 20, 6:15-6:45 p. m., E. W. T.

Thereafter:

Mondays through Fridays 6:30-6:45 p. m.

ON YOUR LOCAL [illegible] NETWORK STATION

U. S. Prepares For Better Use Of Manpower

President's message and Baruch Report have a steadying effect on war outlook.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—With the President's message to Congress as its compelling background for action and the Baruch Report as its critical immediate blueprint, Washington today prepared to back up the fighting fronts with swifter war production and more efficient utilization of national manpower.

Manpower administrators, aware of a 25 per cent wastage in efficient use of the nation's labor resources, studied the recommendations advanced by Bernard M. Baruch and considered extending them beyond the West Coast plane factories and shipyards.

On Capitol Hill, this same Baruch Report coupled with the President's warning against adoption of the attitude that the war is nearly won, placed new road blocks in the path of Senator Burton K. Wheeler's proposal to forestall the drafting of fathers. In the House, the President's message-borne appeal for realistic postwar collaboration among the nations gave impetus to the Fulbright resolution designed to place Congress on record for such collaboration.

Father Draft Likely

Legislation blocking the father's draft was called up last night by Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana but three days of warnings from Army testifiers against such legislation had dissipated sufficient strength behind the measure so that Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, Majority Whip, asserted to newsmen today that "the bill will not pass."

Powerful support for drafting of at least some fathers came from Mr. Baruch's own declaration that "to dip further into the ranks of farmworkers with irreplaceable skills while leaving untouched some millions of fathers not engaged in war work, would be to invite a serious retarding of war production."

Mr. Baruch has been summoned to appear at joint Senate-House hearings Sept. 20, along with Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, after which the hearings will be concluded. Senate debate on the Wheeler measure will begin Sept. 21.

Congress Conciliated

Particularly singled out for possible implementation by the War Manpower Commission and other Government officials are these proposals in Mr. Baruch's report on manpower: that labor, like materials, shall be placed under a priorities system, and that cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts be abolished, Mr. Baruch contending that since under these contracts the Government pays all the costs, there is no incentive to war manu-

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Allies Move to Outflank Axis in Italy; MacArthur Jungle Fighters Take Lae; Russians Within 35 Miles of Dnieper

Associated Press Radiophoto from Signal Corps

Allies Move Up on Italian Beach

Having established their position on a beachhead on the Italian mainland in the invasion thrust, soldiers of the Fifth Army cautiously move forward to engage the enemy for the first time in Italy.

Allied army is driving Nazis from Salerno beachhead despite stiff resistance.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While the combined Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies were seeking to head off or interrupt a gradual German withdrawal from the Salerno beachhead in Italy, two other notable steps toward final victory were being taken in the Pacific and Russian war theaters.

In the Pacific, Lae, last major Japanese stronghold on New Guinea, fell to American-Australian forces in a battle which paved the way for an attack on New Britain. In announcing the victory, General MacArthur said simply: "With God's help we are making our way back."

And in Russia, the Red Army, running comfortably ahead of the autumn rains, was only 50 miles from the Nazi Dnieper line in the north and 35 miles in the south. If the Russians can reach the east bank of the Dnieper in the north before the rains reach their heaviest stage, they may cut off vast Nazi forces in the Ukraine and the Crimea and inflict a disaster of stupendous proportions on Hitler.

In Italy, the military situation is briefly this:

The Nazis definitely have begun to move from both the north and south ends of the 30-mile Salerno beachhead under swiftly mounting pressure by both the Fifth and Eighth Armies, which apparently have made full contact, but continue to offer stiff rearguard resistance.

Allied sea-borne forces have captured the island of Procida, only 12 miles from the center of Naples, and Ponza Island, 65 miles farther north, in what may be the start of a major amphibious action to flank the German retreat.

However, in a countermove, which also is probably an effort to forestall seizure of Corsica and Sardinia by the Allies, the Germans have occupied Elba, scene of Napoleon's historic exile, eight miles off the Italian coast opposite Corsica. Berlin also claims German naval units have occupied an "Adriatic port of importance."

In all probability, the Germans will fall back through Naples and seek only to delay the Anglo-American invaders until the Rome area is reached. But the tremendous superiori-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Eisenhower set to use First Army as 'door' to swing on hinge at Salerno.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower fought and won his first battle of the Italian campaign and found himself, as a result, in an excellent position to reach for his main objectives in the preliminary stage of the operation.

Those objectives are the great harbor of Naples, now only some 30 miles beyond his advance positions at Salerno, and the cluster of air bases at Foggia due east across the spinal mountain ridge which runs the length of the peninsula.

The week's grim and dangerous battle on the Salerno beaches gave him the ninge he needed for his approach to those objectives. Little was said during the week about the two other Allied forces moving northward in Italy for the simple reason that their meaning depended entirely on the establishment of the Salerno position. But now that the beachhead is secure, the other movements assume an increasingly important role. They become the door which will swing north on the Salerno hinge and eventually envelop the German positions around Naples from their eastern flank.

Identity Conceded

That movement is well under way. The scarcely mentioned force based on the three ports of Taranto, Brindisi and Bari is in contact with the Eighth Army at points as yet unnamed. Its identity has been concealed as fully as its strength and the direction of its deployment. There is strong reason for believing that it is the British First Army which bore the brunt of the final battle of Tunisia and has since been held in reserve.

With the consolidation of the Salerno hinge, this "presumably-First-Army" move becomes increasingly the important part of the Italian operation. In fact, one can visualize a succession of moves up the peninsula in each of which a hinge is secured on the western coast on which the right flank will swing northwards until its developing threat to the Germans on the West Coast will be sufficient for a forward shift of the hinge.

This, of course, explains why the Germans tried so desperately to prevent the consolidation of the hinge position at Salerno. They opened the battle on their part with their line anchored south of Naples on the Sorrento Peninsula. It extended almost due south from there facing the beaches where Gen. Mark W. Clark landed with his combined Anglo-American Fifth Army. What they attempted to do was to swing their own door around the Fifth Army and drive the Fifth Army back into the sea. Their main thrust was not at the northern end of our line, because success there merely would have driven the Fifth down the beaches into a junction with the Eighth Army. They tried to surround it, prevent that junction, and wipe out the hinge position. Their tac-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

The Allies Capture Lae

Monitor Correspondents Report on the Pacific

Headquarters

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

HONOLULU, Sept. 18—Signs of a major revision of Japanese military strategy in the South Pacific are beginning to emerge as result of the latest Allied offensives in the Solomons.

When Guadalcanal was invaded in August of last year, the Japanese threw in everything they had in an effort to parry the blow. Major fleet units were sent down in a trio of powerful, though futile, attempts to crush United States naval strength.

A major portion of the Japanese armada was risked time and again in a long series of air battles. Land forces were augmented by at least thrice their original strength.

Only Ground Troops

Nine months later, when United States forces landed on beaches of New Georgia, the picture was reversed. Instead of meeting reinforced resistance, United States troops encountered only ground

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Strategy

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan is preparing for further withdrawals in the Southwest Pacific while seeking to stamp out signs of dissension which are beginning to appear at home, judging from radio reports made available by the Office of War Information this week.

On Sept. 9, a Tokyo radiocast to North America said, "Japan's major objectives are not the bleak and barren islands in the Aleutians or the unsalubrious Solomons. Japan's tactics are to bring the enemy closer to our military bases."

Home-service radiocasts also have been complaining of the hardships suffered by Japanese troops in the "jungle-infested swamps of the Solomons."

Japanese Complaints

The "absolute superiority" of American aviation, guns, and ammunition in the Solomons is another Japanese complaint. Japanese war correspondents pay special tribute to the "Seabees" or construction battalions. They say, "The Americans first destroy the jungle by gunfire and under cover of aircraft and tanks they build roads." The correspondents also tell how the unethical Americans leave telephones out in the jungle, and when they hear Japanese voices, bomb the spots where they are located.

To offset these gloomy reports to the home audience, all the prestige that inheres in the Emperor's name is being invoked. A typical item has Cabinet adviser Kiyoshi Goko urging the aviation leaders to "set the mind of the Emperor at ease" by sending "as many planes as possible to the front."

And when Italy surrendered, an official Tokyo statement said that Japan "must continue to wage war with . . . brave heart in order that the peace of mind of His Majesty, the Emperor, may remain unaffected."

The Tojo Government also has tried to rally popular support by the organization of a council of advisers to the Emperor which includes former Premiers Konoye, Yonai, Hirota, Wakatsuki, and

Continued on Page 7, Column 7

Front

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Sept. 18—Lae has had a speedy end.

For 18 months it was the basis of Japanese power in Papua and Southern New Guinea. In two weeks, as a result of the double blow against it by Australian seaborne and air-borne forces, it has been overthrown.

This is an important victory both for what it has achieved strategically and what it has taught the United Nations for the future.

In some ways it has changed the whole aspect of the New Guinea war. Its capture means that Gen. Douglas MacArthur now has power to strike in two directions—either northward toward Madang or northeastward at New Britain and Rabaul, or both at the same time.

Enemy Faces Double Attack

This automatically weakens the enemy's position in that he must prepare to meet the possibility of attack in two areas, if he does not decide to cut his losses at Rabaul and swing his defensive line to the northwest on the Wewak-Hollandia hinge.

More immediately, the capture of Lae means that the Allies' effective bomber line has been pushed many miles farther northward. From two fields at Lae and one at Salamaua, when they have recovered from their months of long pummelling, fighters will be able to provide cover over Rabaul and will have most of the other enemy fields in New Britain within easy range.

What this means in extra mobility for United Nations naval and amphibian forces in the vital straits and along the southern coast of New Britain to Gasmata is obvious.

Pincer Move Possible

At the same time—if it is so planned—we are in position to make a pincer move on Madang, one arm taking the overland route used by the Japanese along the Markham and Ramu Valleys and the other around the coast where already our bombers have been

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Domestic as a Kitten

By a Staff Photographer

Lynn Woman's Tame Seagull

"Domino" is grown up now. He's the seagull which Mrs. William Kendrick of Norcross Terrace, Lynn, picked up on King's Beach and gave a real home. The bird has demonstrated his ability to get along with humans, with whom he has lived for 10 weeks now. He likes to pull magazines out of the racks, chew up papers, and otherwise prove as playful as any other house pet. On the beach he is the center of entertainment, answering to Mrs. Kendrick's whistle like a dog. [Story: Page 5.]

Fifth Army That Won Salerno First 'Allied Army' in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—German identification of the famous Fifth Army as an equally divided British and American force was confirmed in high military quarters here today, disclosing the fact that for the first time in this war there exists a complete "Allied Army."

It was not the American Fifth Army which won the battle of the beaches, but the Allied Fifth Army—an Army consisting of three American and three British divisions.

There were instances in Tunisia and Sicily where American units were attached temporarily to some British Army and where British units served in an American Army organization. But the Fifth which fought and won at Salerno is an entirely different thing. It is a complete army organization made up of equal numbers of British and American divisions.

The merging of British and American forces in the higher echelons of command has been widely known for some time and is a source of much pride to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. This is the first time, however, where the principle of Anglo-American military co-operation has been carried down into the merging of combat units into a single unified army organization.

Teachers' Assembly Outlines International Education Board

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Sept. 18—Four recommendations looking to United Nations leadership in rebuilding educational systems of the world for enduring peace were unanimously adopted by educators from 30 nations at the closing session of the International Education Assembly here yesterday.

The proposals, to be laid before Allied Military Government officials, rehabilitation workers and United Nations diplomats, include:

Setting up a permanent international organization for education and cultural development to aid but not control activities of national education commissions.

Establishment of a United Nations commission on educational reconstruction to aid in helping to rebuild school plants, furnishing equipment for schools, printing textbooks, assisting in the training of teachers and furnishing educational consultants on request to war-devastated countries.

Axis Systems Destroyed

Complete eradication by United Nations military and civilian authorities of Nazi, Fascist and Japanese educational systems that deny "individual development through free access to the entire body of knowledge."

Training of people of all nations for "world citizenship."

The proposals, drawn up at a four-day session of educators brought together through embassies and international education groups, were hailed by Grayson N. Kefauver of Stanford University, chairman of the Assembly, as "the best set of statements on the problem of postwar education that have yet appeared anywhere."

The educators said in one of their memoranda, "our greatest danger is not that we shall overestimate the present influence of education but that we shall make too timid and mean an estimate of its potential power for developing a peaceful world."

The international organization for education and cultural development would have equal representation and participation of large and small nations. It would not have the power to exercise "direct control of the education or cultural development in member countries," but would serve these countries through their local educational commissions when invited.

Among the activities of the permanent international body would

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

British Consul General Praises Bay State Guard

Anyone in doubt about the value of the State Guard, whose Recruiting Week opens tomorrow under a proclamation by Governor Saltonstall, can ask Sir Anthony George, British Consul General, here.

"You know," he told a recent interviewer, "we in Britain are extremely proud of the record of service of our Home Guard. And, in a very large measure, your State Guard here in Massachusetts is its parallel—an army in whose ranks mingle laborers and architects, bankers and bricklayers, editors and farmers.

"I suppose, if I were an American citizen, I would belong to your State Guard, too. Lots of my friends in the Foreign Office in London belong to the Home Guard. They're proud of what they are doing, and I'm sure that same pride can be found in the State Guard."

No doubt Sir Anthony realized how close is the parallel between the British Home Guard and the State Guard. They were formed for the exact same purpose—security against attack from without and insurance of domestic tranquillity.

Most of the men in the State Guard work by day on things which are vital to the war. They devote one evening, sometimes two, a week to drill, with occasional Sunday or week-end outdoor maneuvers. As an army—and the State Guard is an army on a small scale—it is democratic to the core. Civil distinction and honors count for little. Ages range from 17 to 50. Many of the men are fighting fit and of draft age, holders of essential war jobs.

More of these men, 5,000 of them to be exact, are now needed in the State Guard. They will replace men who have gone into Federal military service.

The State Guard, which replaced the National Guard when it was federalized, is divided into two distinct fighting forces. The first is comprised of the lettered companies, mobile units, located in cities with armory facilities. The second is made up of local security units, in which special emphasis is laid upon strictly local defense.

The commander of the State Guard is iron-gray Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, State Adjutant General.

"We need mature men as well as teen-agers," he emphasizes.

Much of the initiative for training lies with local commanders, the emphasis being on repelling of water-borne and paratroop invaders, map reading, fieldcraft, street-fighting tactics and the building of road blocks for the slowing up of any attacking forces until sufficient regular army strength could be brought up to pinch off the threat.

A few years ago, when the war seemed far from our shores and the threat of industrial sabotage was remote in America, it would have been incredible to think of your bus driver, your meter man, your butcher or your postman plying his peace task by day and studying the grim business of warfare in his leisure hours. But that is what is happening today in the State Guard.

All of these civilian-soldiers come under Commonwealth military law, are sworn to uphold both the State and National Constitutions and to obey the officers appointed over them. They are organized into brigades, regiments and companies. All of them wear the distinctive State Guard shoulder patch made up of the map of Massachusetts in dark blue on a while field inclosed in a red circle. Needless to say—they serve without pay. In an emergency, however, those called to full-time service would receive pay comparable to federal standards.

The basic weapon of the State Guard is the shotgun. It is considered ideal for combating paratroopers. In addition, every man is trained in the use of sub-machine guns, familiarly known as tommy guns, and high-powered rifles. The theory and practice of the hand grenade also are taught.

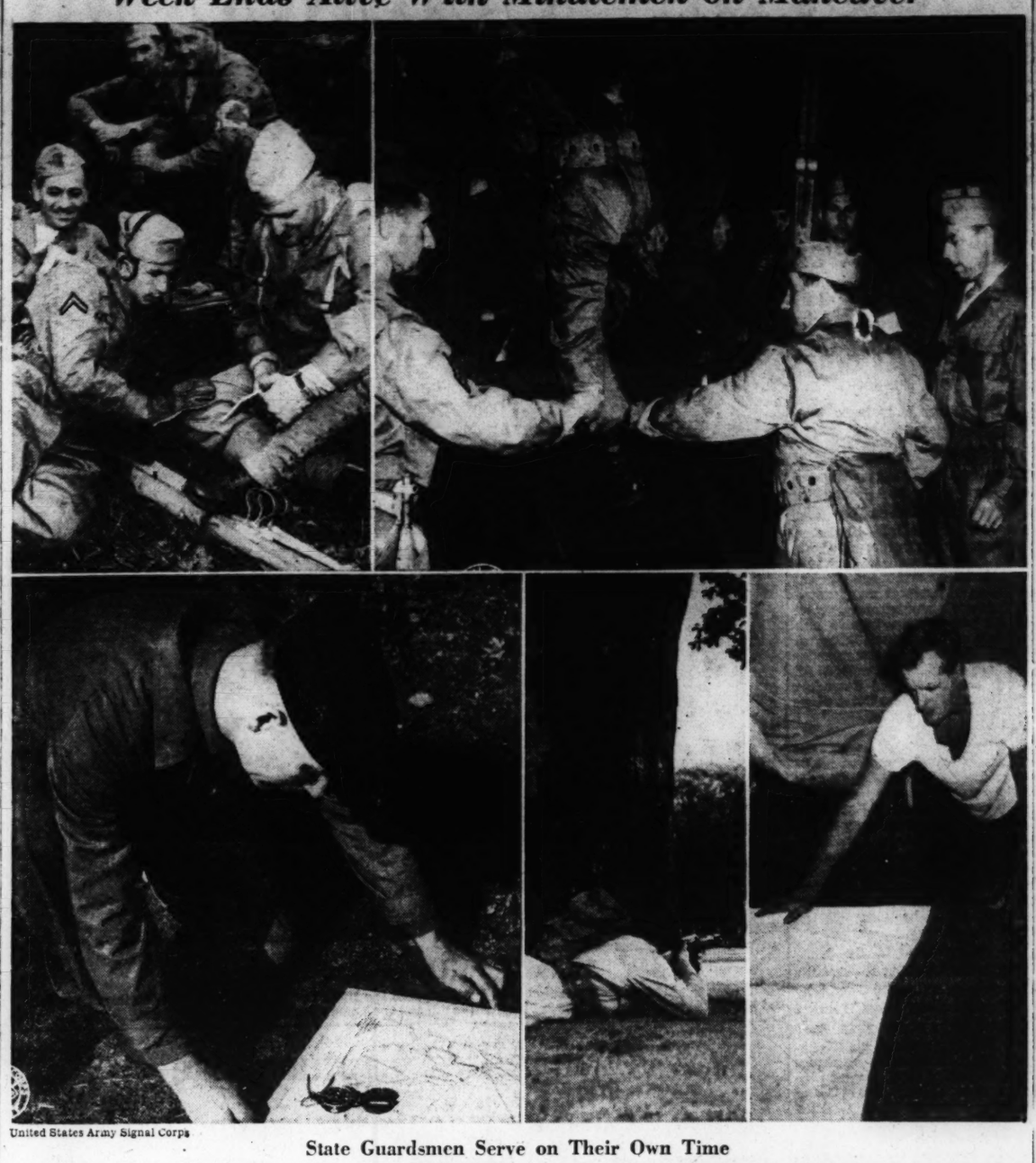
Training varies somewhat with the area to be defended by the unit. A city unit naturally concentrates on street fighting, while a country or suburban unit places emphasis on scouting, patrols, woodcraft, topography and tactical movement.

Camouflage is another part of the Guardsman's training, and many of them are ingenious in making use of the materials at hand to hide their positions.

Every new man coming into the State Guard receives a streamlined version of the basic training of a Regular Army infantryman. As time passes, and they become more adept in the jobs assigned them, the new men are advanced to the role of scouts, or possibly second in command of a squad. Later may come promotions to corporal or sergeant, and to some commissions where they show unusual qualities of leadership.

Of all the State Guard maneuvers, probably the most popular are the simulated war games. The theory behind these war games is that units should be hardened to the sort of conditions likely to be encountered, even for short periods, in actual warfare.

Week Ends Alive With Minutemen on Maneuver



United States Army Signal Corps

State Guardsmen Serve on Their Own Time

Massachusetts' State Guard, which has replaced the federalized National Guard and is carrying on the traditions of 1775, turns out many units each week end for patrolling the historic highways and byways of the Commonwealth in emergency and practice. Top left shows a group commander huddled with his men around a short-wave radio. Upper right shows men in full field gear boarding a transport truck, a welcome relief to infantrymen. Lower left: Looking over the shoulder of a troop leader reading a map and getting bearings. Center is a marksman-sniper drawing an imaginary bead on an imaginary paratrooper about to commit sabotage. At right is one of the many militiamen doing "housework"—making up his bed prior to inspection.

One-Time Bobbin Boy Now Labor Commissioner

A State House Profile

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There's something Horatio Algerish about the story of James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts' able Commissioner of Labor and Industries, who started his career as a bobbin boy in a Lawrence textile mill when only 13.

Appointment of Mr. Moriarty to his present post in 1935 by Gov. James M. Curley was not greeted with too much enthusiasm around the old Bay State. In the first place, no labor man had ever had the job before, and industrial leaders were, to say the least, skeptical about having to do business with a man who for more than 25 years had been business agent of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Local 17.

Then, too, conservative elements in the State looked askance at any appointment made by the new Governor who came up the Hill from Boston City Hall.

Today Mr. Moriarty is the sole surviving department head appointed by Mr. Curley during those two years under the Golden dome.

Reappointed

The Commissioner has since been reappointed by Governors Hurley and Saltonstall. When his term expired under a Republican administration on Beacon Hill, and some supposed that the Governor would not reappoint the Democrat to office, several industrial leaders came forward and offered to "go to bat" for him if it seemed necessary.

A native of Amesbury, Mass., James T. Moriarty was the son of a Lawrence hatter. His father passed on when he was four and at the age of 13 the future Commissioner went to work in a Lawrence textile mill.

Later while still in his teens he came to Boston and began an apprenticeship in the sheet metal trade—a trade with which he was associated until entering the State service.

His first job, which he got on the Monday morning when he arrived in Boston, was with the C. A. Lowell Company on Chardon Street, where he served his apprenticeship in the sheet metal trade. That night he went to a rooming house in South Boston recommended by a fellow worker, thus beginning a long-time residence in that section of the city where his fine Irish name made him wholly acceptable.

Served 29 Years

Later he worked for the Herman Strater Company before going to the union where he served 29 years, most of them as business agent.

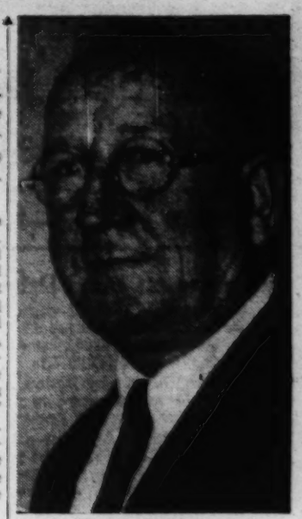
Commissioner Moriarty's arrival in the State House came at a time when labor was getting a real place in the sun. The Wagner National Labor Relations Act, giving labor a better bargaining basis than it had ever known, had just been adopted.

Although a strong labor man, the Commissioner has proved himself to be a fair arbiter and has had his important part in giving Massachusetts the lowest number of man days lost in strikes of any industrial state.

Being Commissioner of Labor and Industries has meant a lot of hard work for James T. Moriarty. Many are the nights when the lights in the Commissioner's office have burned all night as efforts were being made to avoid serious strikes.

Lays Down Law

In 1937, during the first week of Governor Saltonstall's administration, Commissioner Moriarty rushed back to Boston from Washington, D. C., to settle the impending truck strike which threatened to ruin hundreds of carloads of perishable food stuffs on Boston sidings. He was successful, and a serious disaster was averted.



By a Staff Photographer

James T. Moriarty
State Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Normally a quiet-spoken man, the Commissioner can, and does, "read the riot act" when he thinks it's necessary. In labor controversies he lays the law down in plain language to either side he thinks is wrong.

During one of the many Curley administrations at City Hall, Commissioner Moriarty served as a member of the City Council. This was in the days of the old nine-man council, and he holds the distinction of being one of the two men to serve as Council President for two terms.

He was the first to serve four years as President of the State Federation of Labor, a post which he held with distinction from 1930 to 1934.

A great baseball fan, the Commissioner's idea of ideal recreation is a double-header at one of the local ball parks, where he may be frequently found on week ends. He is also a cribbage player of ability.

Gifted with a photographic mind, Commissioner Moriarty can recall conversations of several months back verbatim, a faculty which discourages any attempt to trip him up on matters which have gone before.

Next to his job, the Commissioner's greatest interest is his grandchildren, sons of Dr. James E. Moriarty, his only child. He lives with his wife in a comfortable apartment at the corner of Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, where he can be near his office at the State House.

Cord Resembling Clothesline Is Sure-Fire Army Detonator

A detonating cord with the appearance of common clothesline has become the Army's "sure-fire exploder," it was disclosed yesterday at the headquarters of the Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District.

Being made at the Ensign-Bickford Company of Simsbury, Conn., under supervision of the District, "primacord" already has proved itself in battle as much faster and more dependable than other methods of performing such tasks as exploding land mines, according to Col. S. E. Whitesides, Jr., District Commandant.

Primacord "is fast becoming the most widely used of all detonating explosives," he pointed out. While it is designed to do all-important tasks in the toxic-gas phase of chemical warfare, which so far has not been reported used, it already is "being used extensively by Chemical Warfare Service troops in many of their activities."

No larger than a lead pencil, primacord was first used in 1936 for mining purposes as a substitute for Cordeau-Bickford, which was a lead-covered detonating fuse.

So powerful is the cord that several links of it will literally tear down a tree 15 inches in diameter, tests have shown.

Safe in handling, it requires a special detonator to explode itself, which is the explosion that within one second can set off a mine 3½ miles away. The special detonator is usually an electric cap or safety fuse and blasting cap.

So safe is primacord that it can be beaten with a hammer or be burned as paper, but it won't explode. Yet, if layed in water and fired in the usual way, it will explode.

Although sturdy to meet conditions of rough handling in the field, the cord is simply a braided textile covering an explosive core. The textile is built up to obtain structural strength and water resistance by using special coatings and textile coverings.

The exterior is prepared with a special basket-weave of cotton yarns which are woven in a distinguishing manner so that the cord can be recognized by sight during the day and by touch at night. The finished cord is then wound on spools in 100-foot lengths for use throughout the world.

During the processing of this cord, it is inspected many times both by eye and mechanized contrivances.

So far restraining themselves from use of toxic gases, C. W. S. officers nevertheless point out the "ideal" use primacord can be put to in this phase.

Call HANcock 8200 For All Bond Facts

For the answer to any question whatever concerning the War Bonds of the Third War Loan, call HANcock 8200. This is the telephone number of the War Bond Information Center, manned daily, including Sundays, from 7 a. m. until midnight, by volunteers from banks and investment houses. All of them are thoroughly familiar with all types of Government bonds and the selling of them.

Granite State Leads Nation In Bond Sales

New Hampshire today leads the nation with 83 per cent of its Third War Loan quota subscribed, the United States Treasury has announced in Washington. The Granite State has sold $24,000,000 of its $39,000,000 quota in the Third Loan.

The Treasury reported yesterday that the national drive had reached its half way mark with a total of $7,679,000,000 already subscribed. It was explained, however, that of this amount $512,000,000 represented Federal trust funds, hence making the actual percentage of War Bond sales two points less than the actual half way point.

Rhode Island, which had previously led the nation, was second in the Third Loan with 76 per cent of its quota of $81,000,000 accounted for. Utah was third with 64 per cent of its quota filled, and New York, previously sixth, was in fourth place with 62 per cent of its mammoth $4,709,000,000 goal achieved.

In the meantime, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee told of Technical Sergeant Frank G. Capuano of Boston's North End who has voluntarily given up part of his furlough to become a War Bond salesman. Sergeant Capuano is an Eighth Air Force veteran of bombing raids over Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Sicily.

Six Sentenced On Guilty Plea In Auto Racket

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 18 (AP)—Six persons under indictment on charges of larceny from various insurance companies through automobile accident claims, pleaded guilty in Norfolk Superior Criminal Court today.

Philip Stevens, of Brookline, Mass., pleaded guilty to 25 indictments and was sentenced to a year in the House of Correction by Judge Nelson P. Brown. Dr. Theodore Rosen, of Boston, who also pleaded guilty to 25 indictments, was given a six months' suspended sentence in the House of Correction. Four others who pleaded guilty to two indictments each are Albert and Ruth Stollman, Boston; John F. Burroughs, now of the U. S. Navy and James Frangos of Watertown, Mass., all of whom were puton probation for a year.

Assistant District Attorney George Rabb told the Court that Stevens was the "master-mind" of the racket, which involved 52 persons and a total of $3,300 paid by various insurance companies during three months of last year. Ten others are under indictment and will probably be brought into court within a few weeks.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Quick Air Commuting Far From Boston Is Envisaged

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It sounds like visionary talk of first caliber—"consumer excitement" is how one leading publication puts it—to discuss the possibility of people working in Boston commuting by air to Framingham in 15 minutes, to Worcester in half an hour, making these communities in effect some of the more distant suburbs of Boston.

Yet, such postwar possibility was seriously discussed by L. Welch Pogue, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, in Boston, when he addressed the Aeronautic Association of Boston at the Statler Hotel. Mr. Pogue indicated that such a close knit pattern of air routes was not an immedjate postwar development but he did say that a fine secondary system of air routes is bound to come after the war.

Nearly 300 Applications

He was on solid ground in the second prediction because the Board which he heads will be responsible for allocating the nearly 300 applications now pending before the C. A. B. for more than 450,000 domestic and foreign route miles. This new mileage is an addition to the 140,000 route miles now authorized, he pointed out.

About 32 per cent of the new routes are for trunk line domestic service or for extensions of existing trunk line services. One of the "hottest" of these, the question of whether additional parallel, and competing, air services shall be granted over the Boston-New York run, is now being heard before special examiners of the C. A. B. in New York.

Twenty-eight per cent of the pending applications before the C. A. B. are for local service to smaller communities of the United States. The applicants desire to use all types of air equipment, including the helicopter, and the so-called, nonstop, "pick-up" type of flight operation.

Mr. Pogue prefers to call these applications "local air service" which he deems more accurate than "feeder" service. The latter type of operation is designed to "feed" traffic to trunk air lines, and there will many of those, he said, but he predicted that there will be much local air traffic between the smaller cities connecting up with larger cities at the terminals.

As a practical example of Mr. Pogue's prediction, for instance, it may be possible to operate a local air service between Boston and Albany, N. Y., with intermediate stops at Concord, Fitchburg, Gardner, Greenfield, North Adams, Mass., and Troy, N. Y. There are 25 applications in New England itself now pending, some of which would establish routes such as mentioned, he said.

Possibilities of Helicopter

One third of the applications for local air service, Mr. Pogue said, are for "pick-up" type services in which the plane would not stop, but rather take its air mail and express "on the fly" at some designated point in a community. A service of this type would give many more communities the amenities of air mail and express.

Discussion of the possibilities of the helicopter seems to be the most stratospheric of all predictions yet after one has seen it perform one find his visions soar as the possibilities of this new aerial vehicle dawn upon him. Mr. Pogue said that 29 of the local service applications propose to use helicopters. Most prominently in New England is the application of Northeast Airlines to serve nearly 400 communities in this area with such a service.

The C. A. B. on its own initiative in March instituted investigations to find many of the answers to some of the weighty questions involved in all of the applications now before it. Another preliminary public hearing on short line applications is scheduled by the C. A. B. in Washington on Sept. 28.

Mr. Pogue also pointed out that there is probably no plane now genuinely designed for local air service. The Sept. 28 hearing will try to find out from air line operators and the manufacturers what the specifications of an ideal local air plane should be.

'Ferdinand' the Spud

By a Staff Photographer

He Liked to Sit and Smell the Flowers

Here's another to add to the long list of "Burbank" wonders of the plant world. Planted as a Green Mountain potato in the Victory Garden of Frederick E. Burbank of Wilmington, Mass., "Ferdinand" was unearthed the other day, and promptly set about sniffing flowers in traditional manner.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool today and tonight; light frost tonight in suburbs; moderate winds will diminish to light tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Continued cool today and tonight with frost in exposed places tonight.

Connecticut: Somewhat cooler tonight, with frost in exposed places.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:14 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 3:44 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 4:05 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Monday, 3:37 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

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All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

Refugees From Many Lands Get War Relief Committee Aid

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Everyone has heard the story of Lidice, whose population was "liquidated" by the Nazis. Before Lidice there were other people in Czechoslovakia who opposed the policies of tyranny, among them the Germans of the Sudeten Mountains. Many of these escaped, first to Poland, then to England, and from that country were helped to cross the ocean to Canada.

It is to these lonely exiles, in the cold, sandy stretches of Saskatchewan, at a spot known, not without a grim touch of humor, as Bright Sand, that the Christian Science War Relief Committee has directed some of the warm clothing, bedding and other comforts set aside for refugees. Last March 12 cartons were shipped by the Committee to Bright Sand, through the Boston office of the American Friends of Czechoslovakia. Altogether the Committee has sent to Czechs in Canada and Russia goods valued at about $10,000.

Within the last few days the Russian War Relief Committee in Boston opened a drive for clothing by collecting a gift of 100 cartons from the Christian Science War Relief Committee. The New York office of the former, in a letter to Boston regarding previous contributions, wrote:

'Quality of Devotion'

"We are especially impressed by the quality of devotion which is apparent in all the gifts which come from your committee and which will be deeply appreciated by the people in Russia."

In addition to articles sent via New York and Boston, the Committee has shipped goods direct from Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif., and the total value of shipments to Russia to Sept. 1 is estimated at $132,265.

The needs of refugees increase with every development of the war. Great Britain is now harboring about 150,000 from continental Europe. The Committee's almoners in England report that many of them seek what they need from Christian Science war relief centhere, which have also helped seamen's unions, evacuees from Pacific islands, torpedoed seamen, men, both American and British. Officials helping in the distribution have remarked, "These Christian Scientists have no red tape. They are 'do it now' people."

Clothing for Jamaicans

In response to a request from the Colonial Office in London, clothing was provided for discharged Jamaican soldiers. Refugees from Singapore and the Far East, mostly women, arrived in England destitute, without funds, the sources of all their investments destroyed. The good quality of clothing sent from the United States, the almoner reported, enabled the workers to give them garments "suitable for their callings in life."

Norwegian seamen at several sanatoriums in the Adirondack Mountains in New York have received complete outfits of clothing, as well as shaving materials, stationery and other necessary articles. The Norwegian refugee government pays for their hospitalization, but provides the men with no personal funds.

Garments cannot yet be sent to China, but financial aid has been given to that country from relief funds of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. American refugees from the Far East arriving in San Francisco between March and September of last year were furnished with clothing amounting to $1,658.

Recently 20 cartons were sent to Malta. The Committee turned over 50 cases of clothing, during August, to the Greek War Relief Association, in Boston, to be sent to exiles in Egypt. Commandos, after a raid on Norway, returned with Norwegian refugees, who were fitted out with clothing by the Christian Science War Relief almoner in Glasgow, Scotland.

Through the Fighting French Relief Committee, Inc., and the Coordinating Council of French Relief Societies, Inc., the Christian Science War Relief Committee has contributed garments valued at $5,530 for relief of refugees and merchant seamen in North Africa and elsewhere.

Impending Milk Supply Crisis Stirs Proposal for Subsidies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Administration's warnings of an impending crisis in milk production today set the stage for a new squabble in Congress over Government subsidies

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones asked Senate Banking and Agriculture Committee members yesterday to consider subsidy proposals to keep milk production at the required peak and promptly ran into the sort of subsidy criticism that enlivened last spring's sessions.

The need for immediate action to provide dairy farmers with an increase of at least a cent a quart to cover higher feed and manpower costs was not in dispute.

Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, a member of the Senate Banking Committee, which heard Mr. Jones ask for advice at an informal conference, demanded that the Administration make its own decision immediately.

Senator Danaher said Congressional opposition to subsidies was well known and little was to be gained by consulting with members.

Mr. Jones said he was simply seeking suggestions, but he asked consideration for one of three proposals:

A flat one-cent-a-quart subsidy; a subsidy for higher-price milk areas and a price increase in other areas; or a subsidy to producers to cover increased feed costs since September, 1943.

"There is another alternative," Senator Raymond E. Willis (R) of Indiana said, "and that is an increase in the price of milk."

Mr. Jones made it clear that this would run afoul of President Roosevelt's avowed program to hold the retail price line.

Banking Committee Chairman Robert E. Wagner (D) of New York said he was ready to support any subsidy and would oppose any price increase.

"A one-cent a quart price increase means a whole lot to the lower income groups," he said.

"I was astounded at Mr. Jones' apparent lack of authority," Senator Danaher declared. "Milk is so essential to the American diet, especially to make up for deficiencies in meat, butter and other commodities, that the Administration should have determined on a policy already.

"If the policy makers above Mr. Jones refuse a price increase and a subsidy will insure production, then I won't shrink from a subsidy. But let us have action before losses force slaughtering of herds it will require years to replace."

Turkeys, 1942 Prices, Promised by the OPA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—This country's traditional Thanksgiving meal, turkey, is not going to cost any more this year than last, the Office of Price Administration said Sept. 17.

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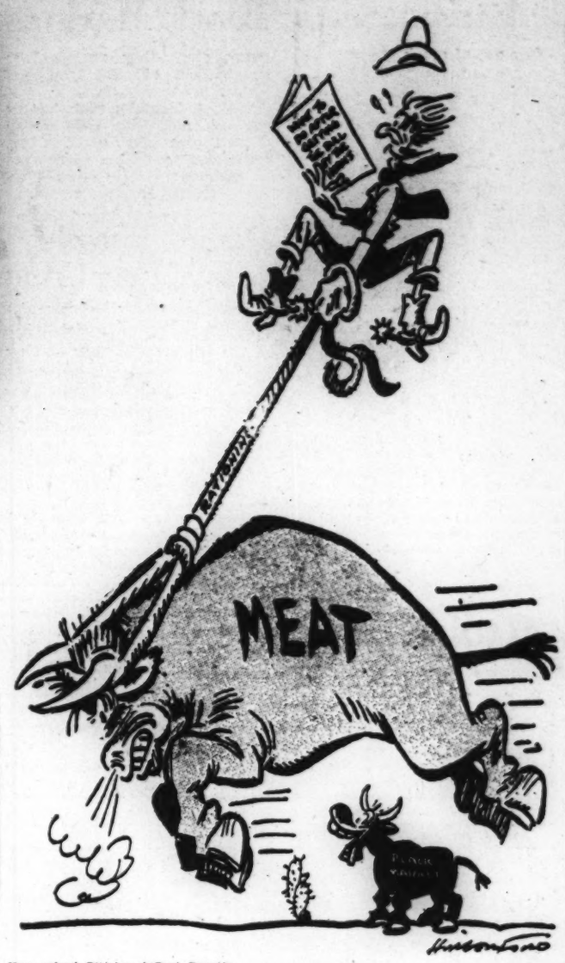
Thomas, Detroit News

Russian Winter



Hungerford, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Wrangler in Trouble

Disabled Vets Seek Care For Men of World War II

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Disabled American Veterans' 22d annual National Convention focused its attention yesterday on the rehabilitation of servicemen.

National Commander William J. Dodd of Jersey City, N. J., told the Convention that plans should be made now to provide adequate hospitalization, rehabilitation and vocational training for a vast number of disabled veterans after this war—"a far greater number than there were in the last war."

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Federal Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, told the delegates the Government was making contracts already for educational, agricultural and industrial establishments to teach disabled servicemen how to earn a living.

"We will endeavor," said Mr. Hines, "to have the training as near the disabled man's home as possible. In selecting a course of training, every consideration will be given to the man's own preference, as well as his aptitude and physical condition."

Commander Dodd said: "We will insist that no man has been rehabilitated until he has been placed in a permanent and constructive job."

Backing the attack of World War II the best way they can, the Veterans bought $183,000 worth of War Bonds, which the organization said brought its total investment to $625,000.

Hines Has Plans

KIAMESHA LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 18 (AP)—Comprehensive plans already are well formulated for helping disabled veterans of the present war, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, declared today.

Hines, in an address prepared for the 48th National Encampment of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, said:

"In every instance we are attempting to take advantage of the experience which we have gained."

The Convention passed a resolution yesterday declaring the drafting of fathers should be left entirely to the judgment of military leaders.

Proposals for United Nations Flag Grow Among the Allied Peoples

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The concept of one flag for all the United Nations is beginning to catch on among the people.

Government officials and high plenipotentiaries haven't dared sponsor anything so revolutionary as a United Nations flag, a world banner. But here and there among the American grass roots, and overseas in Great Britain and elsewhere, men and women are beginning to think about a common flag, to talk it over, to draw designs.

A Four Freedoms Committee has been formed in Washington to tell the world about its "United Nations flag of Four Freedoms." Leading hotels and stores flew this symbol of world friendship and co-operation beside the United States flag throughout Atlantic Charter Week here recently. Some are still flying the flag, which consists in simplicity of four vertical red bars on a field of white. Various United Nations Embassies have given unofficial encouragement to Brooks Harding, hardworking sponsor.

Letters to Editors

Letters frequently reach newspaper editors proposing banners bespeaking the unity sought among liberty-loving peoples, pennants fit to be raised above the ramparts of a new concept of world interdependence.

From Dursley, Gloucester, England, R. R. G. Mann has suggested a competition among United Nations' peoples to draw up a common flag. As a preliminary design he proposes a flag with a red background bearing the letters "U. N.," one in white and the other in blue, in plain sequence or in monogram.

From Texas came a proposal for a flag embodying all the national colors of the 33 United Nations and including in its design the hand of fellowship and the dove of peace, with a globe at the center.

These persons who give their time to establish a Four Freedoms Committee, these home folk who write in their suggestions or sew designs on cloth, may one day be termed pioneers of world brotherhood. Their letters express the need for a sign, a symbol, something more than a bare document, to rally men to the united cause.

More Than "Allies"

"When President Roosevelt initiated the expression 'United Nations,'" wrote Mr. Mann, "he intended it to convey something stronger than the usual term 'Allies.' Do we really desire to think of ourselves as members of a union of nations, as implied by the words 'United Nations'—whether only for the war period or also for the campaign of peace—or is this to remain in our hearts just an empty phrase, though a beautiful conception?

"There is one step we could surely take now, which, though only small, like the grain of mustard seed, and though only a token or symbol, may have an important influence toward making our union more evident, while tending to offset that nationalistic self-praise which war encourages and which is confused with patriotism.

"This one simple thing is for all the nations who consider themselves part of the 'United Nations' to adopt a common—United Nations—flag."

Chickens Win in Court Case —Judge Awaits First Cackle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18—Vice-Chancellor Wilfred H. Jayne declined today to go along on a contention that the raising of chickens can be expected to constitute a nuisance. It all depends, he said, upon the circumstances.

So ruling, the Vice-Chancellor, in a humorous contribution to the volume of New Jersey jurisprudence, denied an injunction asked by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vascil of Carteret against Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Molnar, neighbors. The action arose when the Molnars built a small house on property they occupy where, as the Court put it, "hens and presumably one or more companionable roosters" are to be kept.

"It will be presupposed that the roosters will strut, wax indignant and crow," said the Vice-Chancellor. "Yet, they, too, have moments of grave serenity. The hens will perambulate, scratch and cackle. Nevertheless, I decline to adjudge that the keeping of chickens is in all circumstances a nuisance per se.

"Sound is, of course, a general term. Noise imports a confused or discordant sound. Sounds which are ignored by some are discomforting to others. Shakespeare, as I recall, portrayed the rooster as the 'trumpet of the morn.' It is conceivable that the brook babbling in its passage might be vexatious to one of exceptional neurotic sensitivity. Then, there are those who regard all noises as objectionable except those they make themselves. . . .

"The raising and maintenance of chickens ought not to be unjustifiably discouraged. Indeed, a chicken in every pot has been the auspicious promise of rulers and political leaders ever since the 16th century. Who is disposed to forego the breakfast egg or a dinner of fried chicken?

"Perhaps at some future time, this science of breeding will produce the silent rooster and quiet hen in company with the voiceless cat, the odorless pig and the flealess dog. Meanwhile, chickens will continue to be chickens, and if in the present case it eventuates that the maintenance of poultry at the location selected is pursued in such conditions and circumstances as to injuriously affect the comfort of residents of ordinary sensitiveness in the vicinity, this Court will not hesitate to enjoin its continuance."

No Racial Friction With Negro Seamen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Racial antagonism between Southern white seamen and Negro sailors has disappeared at sea "because torpedoes aren't marked 'for white only'," Frederick N. Myers, vice-president of the National Maritime Union, testified Sept. 16 before the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

The FEPC panel headed by Msgr. Francis J. Haas is investigating alleged discrimination against Negro railway workers by 22 U. S. railroads and 14 railway labor unions.

Mr. Myers was placed on the stand by Bartley C. Crum, FEPC chief counsel, to reply to the opening argument of Sidney Alderman, counsel for the Southern Railway and spokesman for the carriers involved in the hearing.

Mr. Alderman had pleaded that to decree changes in the present labor customs of the South would disrupt vital war rail services, cause racial friction and endanger the Negro workers.

Mr. Myers testified the N. M. U. had never recognized the principle of segregating white and colored seamen. Negroes and white seamen work together at the same tasks, are paid alike, eat at the same table and live in the same forecastle.

"We have had no race trouble," Mr. Myers told the FEPC board. "White seamen board ships at Southern ports, and accept and are accepted by their Negro shipmates without rancor or friction. The flow of vital war goods has been expedited, rather than slowed, by abolition of segregation at sea."

Small in Perspective

In the battle of Jutland in 1916 there were only 252 warships on both sides.

Elasto-Plastic Developed by Martin Promises to Outdo Tire-Tube Rubber

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18 (AP)—Development of a new elasto-plastic material which its discoverers assert promises to outmode rubber in automobile inner tubes and numerous other products was announced today by Glenn L. Martin, President of the aircraft manufacturing company which bears his name.

The substance, which has been named Marvinol, is not a synthetic rubber, Mr. Martin declared, but a completely new material better suited for many of the purposes for which rubber has been used than rubber itself.

Marvinol was developed in the Martin Plastics Research Laboratory by Clayton F. Ruebensaal and Earl H. Sorg.

"The new chem-elastic substance . . . which in effect makes it possible to manufacture inner tubes from coal, limestone, salt and water on standard rubber fabricating equipment has been picked out of the research laboratory before its uses have been fully exploited," Mr. Martin declared in a statement.

"This was done because we were aware that Marvinol answered critical war needs—especially for automobile inner tubes—and we were glad to be thus able to further help the war effort. We stand ready and willing to license rubber manufacturers designated by the Government to make inner tubes from Marvinol."

Mr. Martin said that one of the principal advantages of the substance was that it was 100 per cent reclaimable—a property which he said "may in itself revolutionize the entire inner tube industry."

Another valuable property, he said, is Marvinol's ability to retain air when used in inner tubes.

First World Fliers Keep Up-to-Date

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Army, which in these war days sends its fliers winging to the far corners of the earth as a matter of routine, checked up today to see how its first round-the-world fliers are doing.

Nineteen years ago four open cockpit Army ships started out from Seattle, Wash., on the first round-the-world flight and two completed the hop on Sept. 28 after flying 26,345 miles in 366 flying hours. Checking up on the whereabouts of the crews, the War Department found:

First Lieutenant Erik H. Nelson now is a Colonel in Army Air Forces Headquarters here. Jack Harding, only civilian on the flight who held a temporary commission of Second Lieutenant for the trip, is building valves for aircraft at Dallas, Texas. Capt. Lowell H. Smith and First Lieutenant Leslie P. Arnold now both hold Colonels ranks, Colonel Smith being with an Air Base Squadron at Tucson, Ariz., and Colonel Arnold in the Air Service Command in England.

Major Frederick L. Martin has become a Major General and commands the Central Technical Training Organization at St. Louis. Sergeant Alva L. Harvey, temporarily commissioned Second Lieutenant for the flight, is a Colonel with a heavy bombardment group at Great Bend, Kan. First Lieutenant Leigh Wade has moved up to a Colonel and is commander of St. Antonio Airport, near Havana, Cuba. Sergeant Henry Ogden is a civilian in charge of a Lockheed Overseas Corporation in England.

Nelson, Harding, Smith and Arnold were in the crews of the two planes which completed the globe-girdling trip.

Tulsa Schools Canned; OPA Says 'You Can't'

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 18 (AP)—Tulsa city schools canned 4,500 gallons of green beans and 250 gallons of cherries this summer for school cafeterias.

The Office of Price Administration says that's commercial canning, and wants the schools to surrender 160,000 ration points, please!

It's going to be quite a battle, says unyielding Wendell A. Melton, school business manager.

WHAT IS A
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?
A NONCHalant camEL; or one who takes the drought of shortages in her stride, knowing that Rumford, the all-phosphate double-acting baking powder, keeps baked foods fresh longer.

Jeffers Warns of Strait Jacket In Speaking on Freight Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 18—It became evident as the joint conference of the Southern Governors' Conference and Western Governors' Conference proceeded here that long hard work and more meetings probably would be necessary before any hard-and-fast alliance is formed for joint action on any except the most general issues, such as further whittling down of states' rights to which all delegates have expressed themselves as heartily opposed.

After impassioned appeals by several Southern governors for joint action to fight for reform of the freight rate structure in behalf of the industrial development of both West and South, Gov. John C. Vivian of Colorado suddenly called to the microphone William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railway, for an unscheduled address. And Mr. Jeffers told the Southerners:

"I do not agree with the Governor of Alabama [Chauncey M. Sparks, who spoke previously] that the way to correct the freight rate situation, if it needs correction, is to go to Congress. We do not want to build up a political situation where the states north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi are going to determine to what extent the West and South can expand. Now it is all right to talk about uniform rates [also advocated by the Southerners], but uniform rates mean mileage rates, and that in turn means a strait jacket. I do not believe either in the South or West that we want to put business in a strait jacket. Leave rate matters to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, leader in the Southern freight rate fight, was then introduced by Governor Vivian, but only to "take a bow," Governor Vivian saying there was no time for Governor Cooper to talk. The latter, however, seized a microphone in front of him and said he could not let Mr. Jeffers' remarks pass without correction, that the Southerners are now fighting their big rate case before the I. C. C., and that there is no thought of going to Congress except as a last resort, but that the freight structure must be reformed.

Later a similar sectional difference of opinion appeared. Gov. Sam C. Ford, of Montana asked approval of a resolution demanding that the Government approve larger 1944 acreages of Western beet sugar. Governors S. L. Holland and Sam Houston Jones, of the cane sugar states of Florida and Louisiana, respectively, instantly asked that the resolution be acted upon by the Western Governors exclusively, saying that it seemed to express approval of the sugar production quota system which the Southerners oppose, and if it were pressed they would have to fight it. So the resolution was withdrawn to be discussed at a private meeting with the two Southern governors.

Such surface incidents high light specific matters on which the two groups are far apart. Carroll Downes, Executive Director of the Southern Governors' Conference said the Southerners already feel there is not much the present conference can accomplish except to exchange views, and that the Westerners would be invited to a return meeting in the South next winter at which more progress may be made. He said it seems evident that the Westerners will not now, at least, go very far along the road to actual joint action with the South.

Mine Union Resolves Bar Discrimination

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 18 (AP)—The International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers Sept. 16 adopted four resolutions opposing racial, color, or creed discrimination in employment and in the armed forces.

The Union asked that President Roosevelt make the executive order against discrimination in employment apply also to the armed forces.

The annual convention delegates further requested that the War Production Board, Fair Employment Practices Committee and War Manpower Commission be interviewed in a campaign to abolish job discrimination.

Additional resolutions are to be acted upon today.

W. L. Munger of the War Production Board told the Union an increase in copper production is needed.

Discussing proposed wage-incentive plans to boost war material output, Mr. Munger said any such plan must be initiated by labor and management, and should not be substituted for any plan under which management is already doing all possible to step up production.

Hoosier Dog, 'Mickie,' Is Selling War Bonds

WHITING, Ind., Sept. 18 (AP)—The salesman who keeps his foot in the door until he gives his sales talk has nothing on Mrs. Floyd Braley, Civilian Defense War Bond canvasser here.

As soon as a prospective customer opens the door, Mrs. Braley's dog "Mickey" runs inside and sits down. Of course, Mrs. Braley then must go in to get the dog.

Thus, the ice is broken and Mrs. Braley has signed up nine out of ten homes.

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'One Touch of Venus' Premiere at Shubert

By L. A. Sloper

The score of Kurt Weill and the choreography of Agnes DeMille are the best elements in "One Touch of Venus," the new musical comedy which Cheryl Crawford presented at the Shubert Theater in Boston on the evening of September 17.

Mr. Weill has of course written some good tunes, and some dance music of rhythmic vitality. But more than that, he has supplied a score of real musical interest in texture and instrumentation. When you are bored by the singing or the lyrics the orchestra will sustain you. Very seldom indeed is music of this quality to be heard in musical comedy. Fortunately the playing, under the direction of Maurice Abravanel, was excellent too; on the musical side the production is exceptional.

* * *

Miss DeMille's dances are of equal distinction, being original in design, varied in composition, intricate in counterpoint, and subtly ironical. The choregrapher of "Rodeo" and of "Oklahoma" here wins new laurels. The only trouble with the dances is that there are not enough of them. We could do with more dancing and fewer vocal solos.

There are several good concerted vocal numbers. The best of them is the barber shop quartet, "The Trouble with Women," which stopped the show on the opening night. Others are "Oh, New Jersey," and the chorus "Catch Hatch."

The dances include "Forty Minutes for Lunch," with Sono Osata and Peter Birch, both formerly of the Ballet Russe; the dancing to the "New Jersey" song, featuring Ruth Bond and Lou Wills, Jr., and the ballet, "Venus in Ozone Heights."

The theme of the piece is the legend of the statue of Venus which becomes a woman and falls in love with a mortal. The proportion of ribaldry is about what you would expect in a musical comedy treatment of this subject.

In this instance the animation of the statue is accomplished when a young barber tries the ring he has bought for his fiancee on the finger of the statue. But alas, the romance ends with a pre-view of life in Ozone Heights which drives the goddess back to the Isles of Greece—a weak ending which needs to be remedied.

The book, by S. J. Perelman and Ogden Nash, has a good deal of fun with modern art and other matters, but it frequently lags and is seldom as funny as it ought to be. The lyrics, by Mr. Nash, are mostly lacking in sparkle.

* * *

Mary Martin, the Venus, has developed remarkably since her "Heart Belongs to Daddy" days. She has charm, grace, wit, and a good singing voice. Paula Lawrence, who is featured, is a good comic and she makes the most of her song, "Very, Very, Very."

The part of the barber is played by Kenny Baker of the radio, and John Boles of the movies takes the other starring role, that of a Dictator of Modern Art. Neither of them is successful in realizing the possibilities of his part.

There is some amusing acting by Ruth Bond. But there is no accounting for tastes in low comedy, and Teddy Hart's detective did not amuse this theatergoer.

Elia Kazan's staging was effective, and Howard Bay's settings were appropriate.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Travelers' Tales. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—The American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Khumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Yankee Doodle Doo. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Thesterland's Tribute to the Forces. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRG, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Sunday, September 19

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
London—5:30 p. m.—St. Martin-in-the-Fields. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—6:30 p. m.—Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Britain Sings. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Answering You. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—10:35 p. m.—The Epilogue. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—NBC Orchestra. Leopold Stokowsky, conductor. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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Today's FM Programs

W65B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Air Force Band.
3:30 p. m.—"Poland"—Bitter.
3:45 p. m.—"Jesting With the Jesters."
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:45 p. m.—"Lands of the Free."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—"The Art of Living."
6:45 p. m.—Musicana.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert"; Organ.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—"The Week-end Review."

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Philadelphia Nationals baseball game
4:00 p. m.—CDC Tribute to America.
4:15 p. m.—Sports Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan-American Parade."
5:00 p. m.—Dansant Service.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—"Foreign Assignment"; drama
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Bondwagon"; Variety.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."

Sunday's FM Programs

W67, Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, m. c.; recorded
3:30 p. m.—"Dreaming in Dixie"; Orch.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Young People's Church of Air."
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You."
5:30 p. m.—"Thanks to America," variety.
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
8:00 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Variety.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Don Murphy's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Sept. 19

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc) Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:00 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

GENERAL
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presents
"THANKS TO AMERICA"
featuring
General Tire Grand Orchestra
BOBBY NORRIS, Conducting
General Tire Chorus and Trio
TED COLE, Romantic Tenor
CAVALCADE OF WAR SONGS
WILLIAM L. STIDGER
Human Stories on the Home Front
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 5:30 to 6 P. M.
From New England Mutual Hall
Over WNAC and the YANKEE NETWORK

Low Gas Coupon Value in N. E. Attributed to 'Black Markets'

One out of every five gallons of gasoline shipped into New England under the rationing program gets into the tanks of motorists through "black market" operations, it was charged by Ellsworth S. Harding, Manager of the Boston Automobile Club, today.

On this basis, the spokesman for hundreds of local motorists believed that "black market" activities were largely responsible for the low coupon values in New England. Of the estimated 60,000 barrels of gasoline received in New England every day since January for civilian use, only 48,000 barrels have been accounted for.

Thus 12,000 barrels a day, Mr. Harding declared, must be finding their way into "black markets."

He proposes that individual coupons be given serial numbers to balk the users of counterfeit or stolen coupons which have been taken from rationing board vaults by the thousands. These boards should be made to learn, he said, that gasoline coupons should be treated with the same care as currency, since they represent the maintenance of vital transportation.

"The Automobile Club has uncovered sufficient evidence to prove that if 'black markets' were eliminated all ration cards could be restored to their original values," Mr. Harding concluded.

Quincy Chamber Has Safety Group

The manpower conservation committee of the industrial division of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce has organized a Quincy Industrial Safety Council with a nucleus of representatives of nine of Quincys largest industries and shipyards.

The group, which will sponsor lectures on safety and a curriculum of "safety courses," voted to restrict its membership to 25 members and that no plant, regardless of size, could have more than two representatives.

Home Front Civil Defense Activities

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

Albert A. Cree, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Vermont Council of Safety, this week warned Vermonters in Barton of the increased need for unflagging civilian defense work. He called the news of Italy's surrender a "challenge of success" which should be met by civilians on the home front in the same strength and spirit which followed the Pearl Harbor challenge of defeat.

The occasion was the presentation of War Service Certificates by the State of Vermont and the Village of Barton to over 500 civilian defense volunteers of Barton's Defense Corps and Service Corps. A special service award for over 2,000 hours of outstanding volunteer service was made by Mr. Cree on behalf of the Vermont Council of Safety to Lewis M. Krewet, local Defense Director of Barton.

The award, a ribbon service bar, was first presented in Vermont to a local civilian defense director.

The CD Reporter

Mr. Cree stated that "Barton has from the start, both in civilian protection and in the war services program, been a leader among the communities of Vermont."

Commenting on the fact that each military success of the United Nations has been followed by a let-down in the essential civilian war activities which support the armed forces, Mr. Cree warned that the war is not yet won, and that a slacking off on the civilian front would delay the victory.

Referring to the disastrous flood of July 13 in which Barton's civilian defense organization mobilized and was effective in repairing the damage, Mr. Cree said, "Keep this organization and leadership not only for war service but for peace. Through organizations of neighbors for self-protection and community power, through organizations such as this continued in peace time, we can be sure that we have been establishing a foundation upon a truly democratic philosophy of local, national and world government."

CD volunteers in the various units of the Barton Defense Corps —staff, wardens, auxiliary police and firemen, messengers, fire guards, emergency medical personnel and drivers corps, 354 members, were presented their certificates "in appreciation of patriotic volunteer service to the state and to the community," by Mr. Krewet, who personally commands the Protection organization.

The Service Corps members, 130 volunteers, serving in war bonds, salvage, rationing and consumer interests, transportation, community health and other vital war activities, received their certificates from Charles C. Baldwin, Chairman of Barton's Community War Services Council.

War Loan Drive

Every police and fire department in Connecticut, as well as every local War Council, has been asked to help in the person-to-person canvass in the State's Third War Loan drive.

State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey made this announcement in a state-wide radio broadcast with War Administrator Harold F. Woodcock, opening a campaign that is intended to reach the 630,000 Connecticut men and women who are income receivers.

Commissioner Hickey, Vice-Chairman of the Community-wide Canvass Group in the Third War Loan drive, said he is counting on the protective forces in each community, the police, firemen and civilian defense workers, to form the backbone of the canvassing organization.

Joint Rehearsal

Conferences between J. Miles Gibson, Provincial ARP Administrator at New Brunswick, Canada, and Col. F. H. Farnum, Director of the Maine Civilian Defense Council, are moving toward a closely co-ordinated plan of action for the proposed joint air raid rehearsal. By the time the Army gives its official word, it is believed that all arrangements will be planned to the mutual satisfaction of officials in both countries.

School Course

Using the ARP course for high schools as a guide, C. H. Arber, chief of the Training Division of the Maine State Defense Council, has made a new outline of instruction for elementary schools. The course aims to allay fear and prevent panic through a knowledge of what may happen, what others are doing, and what they may do.

By training elementary children to follow instructions quickly, correctly and without question, it is felt that habits of safe conduct and self-discipline can be ingrained for their own safety as well as others.

A copy of the outline will be sent to all elementary school principals and superintendents.

Bond Cavalcade Moves Tomorrow

To stimulate the Third War Loan Drive in Massachusetts an Army Bond Cavalcade is scheduled to cover most of the State in a tour beginning tomorrow, the State War Finance Committee has announced. Included in the detachment will be 20 pieces of fighting equipment, personnel of 100 men, and a complement of Wacs. Ipswich will be the first stop on the tour.

In the detachment will be a 28-piece band, it was also stated, with "jive" ensemble, choristers, vocalists, and general entertainers. The entertainment program to be offered at various stops will include two skits.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Monday, Sept. 20
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Defense Office To Function For 'Duration'

Despite rumors to the contrary the Office of Civilian Defense will continue to function as such for the duration of the war, Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, of New England, said today in a special message to State and local defense councils and their volunteer staffs.

Noting that the resignation of National Director James M. Landis to accept a post abroad, along with rumors that the functions of OCD were to be split among several Government agencies, has resulted in some apprehension among workers, Mr. Loughlin said:

"I wish to assure these persons that the Office of Civilian Defense will continue as a war agency for the duration, and that their services are absolutely essential to us in carrying out the job here at home.

"Civilian defense has become a vital factor, not only in the life of New England but in the life of the entire nation. It has provided both a sword and a shield for the communities it serves. The civilian war services performed by the Citizens Service Corps are powerful weapons in the hands of every community to fight the enemy at home."

Mr. Loughlin pointed out that reports are current that segments of the New England public have become apathetic to danger from attacks by air, and noted in this special message that the Civilian Defense organization is facing that problem "squarely and realistically."

"We are not deluding ourselves," he said, "into believing that as changes occur in battlefront situations that they have no effect upon the danger at home. These changes, however, do not mean that the protective forces can be disbanded or that their activity can be relaxed.

"There can be no doubt that the enemy still possesses the means with which to perpetrate air attacks. We must remain able to meet him at any time, at any place, and with any weapon. President Roosevelt has said 'we must not lower our guard for one single instant.'"

Mother Church Radiocast
For Sunday, Sept. 19
10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Today's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News: Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	N. E. Sector Soldiers'	Sketches in Melody	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton; Songs.	Show: Music; drama;	Sketches in Melody	Musical Roundup	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30	News service	guest speakers	'All Out for Victory"	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	phia Nationals baseball	Parade of Bands
2:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Musical program	Roy Shield and Company	game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	David Cheskin's Or.	Musical program	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Leonard Ware's Trio	The Marshalls: songs	Roy Shield and Company	phia Nationals baseball	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Camp Grant - Uni-	Camp Grant - University	Great Lakes - Purdue	game	News service
3:00	versity of Michigan	of Michigan football	football game	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Waltzing With You
3:15	football game	game	Great Lakes - Purdue	phia Nationals baseball	Waltzing With You
3:30	Camp Grant - Uni-	Camp Grant - University	football game	Baseball Interviews	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	versity of Michigan	of Michigan football	Great Lakes - Purdue	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	football game	game	football game	phia Nationals baseball	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:15	Camp Grant - Uni-	Camp Grant - University	Great Lakes - Purdue	game	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:30	versity of Michigan	of Michigan football	football game	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Glen Miller's Orch.
4:45	football game	game	Great Lakes - Purdue	phia Nationals baseball	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	Football game	Camp Grant - University	football game	Sports comments	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	of Michigan football	Great Lakes-Purdue	Sports Matinee	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
5:30	"Follies"; quartet.	Van Alexander's Orch.	Three Bon Trio	Navy Bulletin Board:	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:45	Salute to Service	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	Curt Massey and Co.	Seymour Johnson Field.	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Stars in Revue	News; sports reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Musical program	Newscast	Army-Navy "E" Award	Press Roundup; sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Sports; music	Network program	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	News; J. Harsch	Leon Henderson	"Musicana"	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	"What's New?"; Variety	"For This We Fight";	Weekly Visit American	Studio speaker
7:15	the Gun: drama	Jeanette MacDonald; J.	Responsibility of Labor	Eagle Club in London	News service
7:30	People's Platform	Douglas; H. J. Kaiser;	"Ellery Queen": drama	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45	"Basic English"	comedians; chorus; or.	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	News service
8:00	Horace Heidt's Or.	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose": com	Music in Variety	Religious program
8:15	Horace Heidt's Or.	Gilbert and Sullivan:	"Abie's Irish Rose": com	Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Festival; Yeoman of	"Truth or Consequences"	"Foreign Assignment":	Musical Comedy Gems
8:45	Mystery dr.: news	Guard; Wilbur Evans;	Ralph Edwards, cond	dramatic series	Third War Loan Drama
9:00	'Your Hit Parade'	Josef Stopak, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: De
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Anthony Bruno's Orch	comedy; songs; orch	Claire; Attilio Baggi-	Falla's Three-Cornered
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Ina Ray Hutton's Or.;	Hour; speaker	ore in "Painted Mem-	Hat
9:45	"Saturday Night	Frentisa Brown; Sports	"Can You Top This?";	ories"; or.; chorus; spkr	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	News service
10:15	Groucho Marx; so-	Harry Green's Orchestra	Hoagy Carmichael	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	loists; guests	Message of Israel	Who, What, Where, When	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	Message of Israel	Frances Scott, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:00	Maj. Geo. F. Eliot	News	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	Club Fiesta	Drama by Olmstead	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orch.
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma"	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Los Latinos, news	Music You Want	Marine Corps show	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Mood of the Morning	Petite Musicale	Religious program
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	Mood of the Morning	News service	News service
9:00	News of the World.	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	'Your Singing Minister'
9:15	E. P. Biggs; Stradi-	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	varius Quartet	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	'The Melody's the Thing'	nade	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes: choir	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services; speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Services from The Mother
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	Church"; speaker	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	entist, in Boston, Mas-
11:45	ing; guest speakers	Services; speaker	Olivio Santora, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	sachusetts
12:00	News service	Weekly War Journal	News; Music Hall: Orch.;	Reviewing Stand: "Our	News report
12:15	'Everybody's Music'	World Wide News	Erno Rapee, cond; songs	Food Supply"	Frank Sinatra, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	WHDH Music Hall	'That They Might Live':	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
12:45	"People to People"	WHDH Music Hall	Red Cross dramatization	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	Rupert Hughes, news	News service	The Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Musical Program	WHDH Music Hall	"Strings That Sing"	The Hollidays: songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow.	Cavalcade of Song	Welcome to Camp Wh'l'r	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	"Little Show": dr.	Cavalcade of Song	News service	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Ceiling Unlimited,"	Cavalcade of Song	Un. Chicago Roundtable:	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	"Ballot Box"	Religious program	Today's Men, Women: int
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas:	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; music.	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	Those Good Old Days	Palmer Hoyt, speaker	"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; Howard	The Cossacks Sing	World News Parade, m. c.;	Slater, m. c.; recorded	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Barlow, conductor;	"Hot Copy"; drama	'The Army Hour'; choir;	"Dreaming in Dixie"; Or-	Religious program
3:45	Robert Casadesus,	"Hot Copy"; drama	speakers; band; drama	chestra; soloists	Religious program
4:00	piano soloist	Rubinoff; violinist; or-	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	N. Y. Philharmonic	chestra; soloists	centers through the world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	The Editors Speak: forum	Young People's Church	Religious program
4:45	Irma Gonzalez	Matinee of Yesterday	of the Air; speaker	of the Air; speaker	Religious program
5:00	Family hour: Gladys	John Vandercook; Paul	NBC Symphony Orches-	Treasury Star Parade	Ziegfeld Follies' Hits
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Schubert, news analysis	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	Fighting Heroes of U.S.N.	Ziegfeld Follies; Sports
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	"Pan Americana"	conductor	"Thanks to America":	Sunday Swing Time
5:45	"Dear John": sk.	"Pan Americana"	NBC Symphony Orch.	Ted Cole, Bobby Norris	Sunday Swing Time
6:00	Theater: R. Rogers;	News; "Here's to Ro-	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Tremont Temple Church
6:15	'Medicine Bow	mance"; Boekman's Or.	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Services: speaker
6:30	America in the Air.	Terry O'Toole, songs	The Great Gildersleeve';	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	American in the Air	Terry O'Toole; talk	dr, with Harold Peary.	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	Jerry Lester,' vari-	News commentator	Those We Love': drama	Studio speaker	Pan Americana
7:15	ety show; B. Burke	Sportscast; newscast	Those We Love': drama	Studio speaker	Irish Music
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon: Freddy Mar-	News service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Maj. Gen. Gullon	m. c.	tin's Orch.; news	Concert Album	Services
8:00	"Calling America";	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Charlie M'Carthy; E. Ber-	"The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Bob Trout, m. c.	That's a Good One: com.	gen; Dale Evans; guests	dog Drummond"; drama	Services
8:30	Crime Doctor";	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family"	Music in Variety	Lalo: Symphonie Espag-
8:45	drama; news	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter: news	nole
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	James Melton; Joan	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Roberts; choir; or.	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News service
10:15	It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orch.; chorus; soloists	Sunny Skylar, songs	Concert in the Park
10:30	William Shirer	"Good Will Hour"; John	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John Stanley, comments	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45	News comments	J. Anthony, director	Tremayne; guest soloist	Across the Footlights	Glen Miller's Orch.
11:00	News; news analysis	News Highlights	News Reporter; "Story	News service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:15	"Home"; "Deeds	Symphony of Melody	Behind the Headlines"	Don Murphy's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:30	Without Words";	Symphony of Melody	"The Pacific Story";	Stars and Stripes in	Day's End: music
11:45	Music Masterworks	Van Alexander's Or; news	World War I	Britain; variety show	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-100kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Second Husband";	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard.	Music for You
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Snow Village"; sketch.	Happy Joe & Ralph	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Uncle Ned's Varieties	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; "Food"	News service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Music	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ music	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talk'g; news	"You're Tellin' Us"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Tellin' Us"	Jack Berch's Orch.	Concert Melodies
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Home Topics"; music	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	"Ladies, Be Seated"	'Light of the World'; sk.	Sports comments	Musical Novelties
2:45	"Pepper Young'; sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymns of All Churches	Mutual Goes Calling	News service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Arthur Gaeth, news	"Waltzing With You"
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano and Organ prog.	"Waltzing With You"
3:30	Third War Loan	Jewish Philanthropies:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Maxine Keith, songs	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	orchestra; speaker	"Right to Happiness"	"Quiz Wizard"	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Concert Miniatures	King Cole Trio
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"; Ted	Coast Guard Sparmobile:
4:45	Garden Almanac	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Bartell's Orch.; chorus	band; tenor
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies,	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries",	Sheelah Carter, news	"Fats" Waller's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracey"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	Music; Riding the Range	'Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	The Christian Science	Moment Musicale
6:30	Wm. Green, AFofL	Bing Crosby Recordings	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor: Volney Hurd	Sports; Musical Int'lude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I

Maine's High-Priced Potato Days Are Over

As Maine prepares to harvest its biggest potato crop in history, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a staff correspondent there to make an on-the-spot study of conditions in the Pine Tree State's Aroostook County —largest potato-growing area in the country. The following is the fifth of several articles.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARIBOU, Maine, Sept. 18—Maine's days of high-priced potatoes are gone, not only for the duration, but for all time, in the opinion of Edgar Russ, leading producer and shipper here.

"If the farmer could be assured of a $2.50-a-barrel price every year," he said, "I believe there isn't a producer in the country who wouldn't be satisfied."

"The days of $8 and $10 potatoes are a thing of the past," Mr. Russ said, recalling those years when the lowly spud fetched high prices.

Surprisingly enough, Mr. Russ was highly in favor of the passing of those days. He pointed out that "big money" for potatoes was an unhealthy thing for the county. He said that too many farmers became rich overnight.

Money Squandered

"When they received all this money, many of them didn't know what to do with it," he declared. "Scores of farmers were victims of high-pressure salesmen and bought anything from a newfangled flatiron to a player piano. Most of the time they didn't need half the things they purchased."

Mr. Russ said that as a general rule the year following an especially good one was poor and hundreds of farmers, having spent their money unsoundly, would sink to new lows in those bad years.

High-price years, Mr. Russ continued, usually attracted a large number of "green" farmers to the area. Also, merchants and professional men would rent out land and put in potatoes in hope of financially setting themselves up for life. Usually they were left holding an empty potato bag, he said, because the year turned out to be a poor one.

There is a trend in Aroostook County today, he declared, toward mass ownership of farms. He feels that this is not beneficial to the county. It tends to reduce real-estate values, and he explained it this way:

"A farmer, we say, buys several farms adjoining his. Under their individual ownership, the buildings were kept up, the lawn mowed, flowers flourished, and a general interest taken in its appearance. But when these farms come under the ownership of one producer, the interest in these buildings is gone. The owner has at heart only the interest of his home. He puts his help in the other buildings, and that is when they begin to run down."

Mr. Russ said that in the past five years there has been a steady decrease in property valuations in Aroostook, and he attributes the reason to mass ownership of farms.

"I should like to see the farms under individual ownership," he said, "but today mechanized farming has spurred farmers on to plant more and more potatoes. When a farmer has invested $6,000 in farm equipment, in order to make that equipment earn its keep he's naturally got to make it do more work. Therefore, he must have more land to plant larger crops," he said.

Mr. Russ believes a farmer planting 50 to 60 acres can make a profitable living under proper Government management, but today he feels the Government has pushed the little fellow out of business in favor of the larger producers.

Wealth Begets Wealth

"It is getting to be like that game of Monopoly," he said in describing how farms change hands. When the farmer gets two or three, the others just seem to roll in. He piles up money. Then he buys out his neighbor in order that that neighbor may pay his back debts."

The farmer who can produce 40,000 barrels of potatoes can afford to pay his workers a little more, thus drawing them away from the small fellow, he said. He also can sell his potatoes at a lower profit because his total sales will give him plenty of money to work with, Mr. Russ declared.

The labor picture also is changing in Aroostook County, according to Mr. Russ.

Not so long ago, the hired man was expected to work from sunup to sundown, he said. But today on many farms the hired man reports at 7 a. m. and quits at 5 p. m., Mr. Russ believes the day isn't far off when overtime will be paid if the hired man is forced to work more than eight hours. In fact, he said, some of the larger producers already are doing this.

Granite State Girls Visit Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Refreshments Taste Good After Milk Plant Tour

Land Army girls from New Hampshire took time off from their milk testing yesterday to visit Boston and take part in a Victory Garden radiocast. All members of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, these seven were particularly interested in visiting the H. P. Hood & Son laboratories. Here they are lined up for a bit of refreshment after a tour of the plant. Left to right: Grace E. Vickery, Rockingham County; Marian Weeks, Grafton County; Nancy Coombs, Belknap; Phyllis Jenness, Stratford and Carroll; Meryl Learned, Grafton; Adelaide Kinzy, Coos; Priscilla Phelps, Merrimac County.

International Institute Will Study Its Field

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's International Institute opens its 1943-44 season with a new advisory committee to help direct its community-wide program. Headed by Mrs. Phister Cowin, this Activities Committee, which held its first meeting this week, will study the position of the Institute in relation to the community as a whole and suggest where new emphasis may well be put.

The advisory group includes Mrs. Richard M. Hobart, Miss M. Louise Walworth, Mrs. Albert B. Carter, Mrs. J. Philip Lane, Mrs. Anita Clark Woodard, Miss Edith Fisher, Mrs. Adela Dabrowska, Mrs. Berj Chutjian, Mrs. Constantin Souslides, and Mrs. David R. Sigourney.

Certain members have signified their willingness to make a special study of certain phases of the Institute's activities. Miss Fisher, for instance, is particularly interested in the club groups. Someone else will help with the educational forums, another with the international programs, and so on. Members of the staff express great eagerness to have the benefit of the well-rounded view this committee is expected to give. They feel it is especially important to have the assistance of such a group at a time when, on account of the war, the Institute is playing an increasingly large part in Greater Boston community life.

Winthrop Garden Club

At the meeting of the Garden Club of Winthrop at 11 o'clock Monday at the home of Mrs. Arthur T. Bliss, 210 Court Road, Mrs. W. H. Sisler will read a paper on "Grandma's Garden Favorites and How She Used Them." There will be an exhibit of arrangements for end tables, to be judged by Mrs. Carl Root and her committee.

At Newtonville

A reception for new members on Tuesday afternoon will open the 1943-44 season of the Newtonville Women's Club. Tea will be served at the Clubhouse by Mrs. James W. Shea, Chairman of Hospitality, and her committee. Miss Estelle Marsh, the new President, will conduct the business meeting at 2:30 p. m.

Business Women's G.O.P.

The Hon. Horace A. Hildreth of Portland, President of the Maine State Senate and candidate for Governor of Maine, and Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of the Roxbury Municipal Court, will be guest speakers at the opening meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Hotel Bradford Tuesday evening. Dinner is at 6:30.

Among the committee chairmen appointed for the ensuing year are: Mrs. Olive C. Downer and Mrs. Pearl A. Perley, hospitality; the Hon. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, School of Politics; Mrs. Albert W. Levis, current events; Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, radio; Mrs. John A. Gilman, war relief; Miss Marie F. Heil, friendship; Miss Marie Bergeron, chorus; Miss Marguerite S. Stone, membership; and Mrs. Lucie K. Giduz, publicity.

Flower Arrangers

Invited to stage a Thanksgiving Exhibition at the Autumn Flower Show, the Associated Flower Arrangers of Massachusetts is devoting its fall classes to the problems involved in such an exhibition. Classes begin next Tuesday at 11 a. m. at Horticultural Hall. They will meet at the same hour on Sept. 30, Oct. 5, 14, 19, 27 and Nov. 3. Free to members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, they are open to anyone else at 50 cents per day. In the classroom will be niches, vertical and horizontal, tables and a pedestal, for actual practice. Teaching and discussions will be in charge of Mrs. Arthur P. Teele.

Boston Federation

The Boston City Federation of Organizations will hold a reception and luncheonette for the presidents of its 72 affiliated organizations at the Women's Republican Club on Friday, Sept. 24, at 12:30 p. m. Guests of honor will be Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Alden H. Speare, head of the Newton Federation; Mrs. Hubert A. Frazer, Quincy Federation; Mrs. H. E. Rhicard, Springfield Federation; and Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, Sixth District Director.

The Boston City Federation will continue to hold its meetings at the Young Women's Christian Association this year on the third Friday of each month, from October through March, according to Mrs. Max R. Ulin, President.

Protection From Frosts; Hints for Home Gardeners

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Victory gardeners meeting over the back fence these evenings in late September ask each other, "Do you think there will be a frost tonight?" In the Berkshires frosty nights are well under way, and already there have been light frosts in the lowlands of Massachusetts. So long as the frost is not too heavy, there are several ways of protecting the garden and lengthening the season.

If the temperature begins to fall rapidly toward afternoon the chances at this season are in favor of frost provided it is clear and windless. If it is cloudy or a breeze springs up you are safe. Clouds keep the warm air close to the earth. A breeze keeps the colder air from settling on the ground. If you live on a hill, too, you are freer from frost longer than gardeners living in valleys or pockets of land. Someone has said that if the temperature has fallen to 40 degrees by 9 p. m and the night is clear and windless you may expect frost.

Three Methods

In general there are three possible methods of protecting your plants: To add moisture to the air around them; to add smudge, which amounts to much the same thing; to add heat. A fourth and not very feasible way is to add breeze by means of an electric fan. This actually has been done, the fan blowing across the garden all night.

Some moisture can be added by turning up fresh earth near the plants you want to protect. If there is room try running a wheel hoe back and forth in the late afternoon or early evening. The moisture thus stirred condenses as dew. Another way is to spray the garden with the hose or overhead sprinkler, the latter the better. Commercial growers sometimes keep their irrigation systems going all night when frost threatens an entire late crop.

A smudge is made of damp straw or half dry grass, weeds, or anything that will smoulder dankly for some time. If your garden is on a hillside place your smudge pile or piles above it. If on level ground consider the prevailing drift of air so the smoke will hang in its direction. A smudge, by the way, is hard on the neighbors.

Fires in Containers

In orchards in the spring, and in the cranberry bogs and the vineyards in the autumn, fires in special containers are sometimes kept burning all night on a frosty night to heat the air. To save a crop, when the effort seems worth the making, a wood fire or two either in makeshift containers or in the open can be kept going.

Certain crops thrive in light frost. Members of the cabbage family, which include Brussels sprouts and broccoli, seem tastier after frost. Parsnips can remain in the ground. Before frost, however, it is safe to pick most crops and let what will, ripen in the sun. Tomatoes will ripen on deep straw in a cold frame if exposed to sun and warmth but covered on muggy days and cold nights There is always the windowsill method for them, too. Eggplants, cucumbers and cantaloupes, even if frosted a little, can often be saved afterward by wetting them thoroughly the next morning and shielding them from the sun until they are dry. They should then be gathered and stored in a cool dry place.

If corn is nearly ripe, here is a trick some gardeners have found successful: Cut the stalks and stack them like field corn in shocks. They seem to be protected from frost that way and go on ripening for a few days. Similarly with tomatoes. Pull up the vines by the roots and hang them upside down in a cool dry place—the garage or cellar. Most of the fruit will ripen.

Boston Observes Constitution Day

Difficulties that the Board of Decorations had in deciding whom to award medals after the Pearl Harbor attack were disclosed yesterday by Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald at the Constitution Day program in Faneuil Hall in Boston.

"The spirit of Washington and John Paul Jones does animate the men of the fighting forces," Admiral Theobald said, "and the enemy will feel that spirit until victory graces our battle."

Other speakers were Mrs. William Pouch, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Chief Justice Fred P. Field of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Music was furnished by a Coast Guard Band.

Repairing

ADDS SEASONS OF WEAR TO YOUR FUR COAT

Your problem in fur repairing may range all the way from fixing minor rips, adding a bit of new fur here or there, to having your entire coat remodeled or relined.

We have on display canvas models and new furs which show the fashion trends of the coming season. Sixth floor.

Call Hubbard 0260, Fur Salon, and we will make an appointment for talking over remodeling.

R. H STEARNS CO.

19 Bay Staters Finish Study In Meteorology

Pre-meteorological student-soldiers who have just completed their course at Brown University include 19 from Massachusetts.

Following their graduation last night, they are awaiting orders for further training, to become officers in the Army Air Forces. While at Brown, they majored in mathematics and physics, getting a well-rounded program of drill and preliminary instruction in military subjects.

Those in the class were: Stanley Chaberek, Jr., New Bedford; John W. Conners, Dorchester; Benjamin C. Crooker, Upton; Wallace K. Evers, Lynn; Lester H. Fox, Lowell; Joseph G. Galway, Belmont; Clifford C. Nam, Jr., Lynnfield Center; Edwin A. Jaffe, Fall River; George A. Joseph, Great Barrington; George C. Krewson, 3d., Magnolia; Sidney H. Law, Springfield; Melvin E. Levinson, Lynn; William J. McAuliffe, Jr., West Roxbury; William C. McInnes, Jr., Quincy; John R. Mather, Watertown; Peter H. Richardson, Concord; Gerson M. Rosenthal, Jr., Pittsfield; Herbert V. Shuster, Roxbury; and Philip H. Williams, Newtonville.

'Domino' Back at King's Beach —Pet Gull in Kendrick Home

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 18—Domino is back. King's Beach is no longer an empty stretch of sand.

A flutter of huge wings, a shrill whistle of delight from the long, energetic bill and Domino floated in on a stiff ocean breeze this morning after two days of absence, during which the long, sandy beach seemed dry and lonely to local North Shore residents.

There were reasons for this loneliness. Never before since Domino was first picked up on the beach by Mrs. William Kendrick some 10 weeks ago when it was a baby seagull hardly able to stand, had the bird failed to come home to the Kendricks each night to sleep on a coat in the kitchen.

Each morning the kitchen window is opened and Domino wings off towards the Atlantic and his natural habitat of sea and sand.

For 10 weeks his antics have royally entertained the patrons of King's Beach until he is as well known as the most habitual beachcomber. They all know the story of how Mrs. Kendrick found a ball of fluff supported by a pair of long legs on the beach, apparently lost and without food, how she took it home as a member of the family, fed it fish, raw clams and tomatoes, and named it Domino because of five spots on its neck arranged like the spots on a domino.

The real thrill is to see Domino soar in out of the sky over the ocean like any other great bird [it has quite a wing-spread now] single out Mrs. Kendrick among the passersby on the boulevard and light boldly at her feet, greeting her with its sharp whistle and pecking and pulling at her shoestrings. There's usually some fish for Domino as a reward.

The gull loves to sail close to the heads of bathers, some of them unaware of the fact that Domino is not just an ordinary seagull, and hence are startled for a moment. When Domino lights in the water at their side or follows them into the water like a dog, then they know there's something wrong with them or the gull.

But there's nothing wrong with Domino, unless it is the fact that he has been brought up to like human company better than that of his own species. You would know that by the way he struts up and down the beach with the bathers, stands smugly apart from the other gulls and seems generally to enjoy the amazement and amusement he causes.

At home, Domino enjoys the full sweep of the Kendrick flat on the third floor of a three-family house. He pulls magazines out of their racks, chews up papers, leaps up on the lounge to peck at the pillows and otherwise plays around the place like a kitten, all the time emitting that low-shrill whistle of satisfaction. One day, Mrs. Kendrick heard a scrapping at the front screen door. It was Domino returning from a long flight somewhere.

In the background of this daily performance there is always the sad feeling that Domino may fly away some day and never come back. The Kendricks thought that might have happened during the last two days of Domino's longest absence. But back he came this morning; and he goes and comes as he pleases, like any other member of the family. Like any other member of the family he is at leave to go when the call of the open becomes too strong.

King's Beach patrons hope that this will not be soon. They dislike to think of the loneliness of barren sands with no Domino to join them in a swim or run along the beach.

Saltonstall for Tax Changes

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP)—Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts, declared today that there must be a clear-cut revamping of the nation's entire taxation system to safeguard the interests of the various states.

The Governor told the National Conference of State Taxpayers Associations that local units, which he described as a vital part of American life, could not function in the fields where they were best fitted to serve if the Federal Government tapped the principal source of revenue.

"Constant reaching out by national tax collectors is making it increasingly difficult for the state and local governments to collect enough taxes to carry on," Governor Saltonstall declared. "In fact if this trend persists, how can they continue to serve as they should?

"Right now we have the odd situation where the finances of states, cities, and towns are the soundest since the turn of the century, while the Federal Government goes deeper and deeper into debt. But the end of the war will change the picture and we must be on guard."

"When the pinch comes," he added, "should the states cut down their own services, demand more of the Federal Government, abandon still more rights and duties while the Federal finances go out of balance? I think we all agree that the latter is not the course which we must try to follow."

Nine Vessels in August Output of N. E. Shipyards

Log of the Port of Boston

New England shipyards contributed nine vessels in August to the national total of 164 craft delivered in that period, according to the United States Maritime Commission.

Eight of the nine were Liberty Ships built at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, Maine, while the ninth was a sea-going tug built at the General Ship and Engine Works, East Boston.

The East Boston yard—only private ship building yard within the limits of Boston harbor—is located on the site of the famous Donald McKay yard, where clipper ships were constructed nearly a century ago that carried the Stars and Stripes to all quarters of the world and established speed and other records that stood for decades.

What the New England yards are doing today—like the accomplishments of a century ago when wooden square riggers and clipper ships instead of the modern steel steamers made a glorious chapter in the shipping saga of the nation—comprise part of a remarkable achievement—the greatest two-year shipbuilding program in the history of the world.

Nearly two years ago—Sept. 27, 1941—the first so-called Liberty Ship was launched, followed by two others, and the occasion was known as Victory Fleet Day to mark the start of a hugh building program designed to offset losses of torpedoed cargo carriers.

Today, as the second anniversary of the launching of that first Liberty Ship—the Patrick Henry—nears, the shipbuilders of the country hold the unique distinction of having broken during the two years every shipbuilding record known to man.

By another fortnight in fact the shipyards are scheduled to have delivered in a period of 24 months, a fleet of ships whose deadweight tonnage is more than twice the size of America's entire merchant marine before Pearl Harbor.

The keel of the Patrick Henry was laid 151 days before the launching. Outfitting and testing took an additional 94 days and the craft was finally delivered into service 245 days after the keel was laid. Today the situation is different. A total of 116 or more Liberty Ships are expected to be delivered this month alone—in the significant average of less than 45 days from the time their keels were laid.

Wightman's New Job

Henry R. Wightman, steamship man of the port of Boston for many years, who recently resigned as president of John G. Hall & Co., Inc., has just been appointed superintendent of the Boston Operating Company, Inc., general stevedores. He enters on his new duties this week end.

Salute to General Kells

Plaudits of port and other organizations are to be tendered to Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, commanding officer of the Boston Port of Embarkation, Army Base, Boston, at a dinner Tuesday evening, Oct. 5, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The affair is a tribute for his "outstanding service" for the port, he being credited with having been instrumental in the War Department's routing of a considerable volume of tonnage through Boston. Among the groups participating in the testimonial are: Boston Advertising Club, Chamber of Commerce, Boston Marine Society, Port Authority, Propeller Club, Foreign Commerce Club, Crossup-Pishon Post, American Legion, Maritime Association, Maritime Day Committee and Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

"Story of Lend-Lease"

Copies of the booklet "All for One, One for All—The Story of Lend-Lease" published by the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, are available at the Boston Office of the United States Department of Commerce in the Custom House, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager. The booklet describes in simple language the purpose and progress of Lend-Lease since its beginning, explains Mr. Smith.

Marine Conference

A number of Boston shipping men are planning to attend the annual American Merchant Marine Conference, to be held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Propeller Club of the United States, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, Oct. 14 and 15. Problems essential to the future of the American Merchant Marine and allied interests, developing in the era of change from war to peace, are to be discussed.

Leon Stone

John Bordman

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 18 (AP)—John Bordman, who practiced law and managed a sugar plantation in the Philippine Islands for 35 years, passed on last night at his Concord home.

Born in Boston, he went to the Far East with the United States Army in 1898, and at the close of the Spanish American war remained in the Philippines.

He returned at intervals to Concord, and during one homecoming served as town selectman. In 1937 he came back to stay.

Gloucester Gets Top Place in Fish

For the first time in the memory of old-timers, Boston has slipped out of top place in the matter of fish receipts, giving way to the long-time fishing port of Gloucester, according to a report by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service today.

In the period January through August, Gloucester received 112,088,800 pounds of fish, while Boston was handling 106,772,244 pounds.

Hero's Mother Carries On

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The mother of a youth who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for making the supreme sacrifice to help save Marines trapped by Japanese gun fire is going to carry on for her son in the Coast Guard. She is Mrs. James Munro of South Cle Elum, Wash., commissioned a lieutenant (j.g.) in the Spars at New London, Conn., yesterday.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red Stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Today—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3 now valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps became valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" now valid and expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Oct 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

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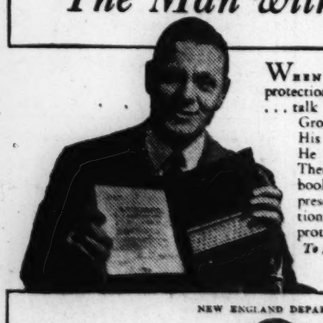

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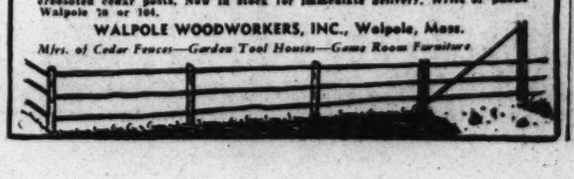

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Baruch Warns Congress On West's Manpower Need

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—A warning by Bernard M. Baruch that unless airplane plant labor forces can be increased on the West Coast "we will fall short of the present aircraft production program for 1943 at a time when the military need for aircraft is greatest" was laid before Congress today.

In a lengthy report placed in the Congressional Record by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Mr. Baruch recommended to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, that manpower control activities among Government agencies be synchronized.

Asserting that "proper handling of manpower has been made impossible by the failure of Government agencies to work as a team with a clearly defined program," Baruch and an aid, John Hancock, outlined a need for "labor priorities" and proposed a "labor budget plan" which has now been put into effect on the West Coast.

Mr. Baruch, after a study of the manpower shortage in West Coast plants, reported that the Boeing aircraft plant in Seattle, Wash., "fell behind schedule by 40 Flying Fortresses a month because of insufficient labor."

He said that in mid-July the Boeing plant was short 3,000 workers and Los Angeles aircraft plants lacked 15,000 employees they needed.

"Although a shortage of engines is now threatened, manpower—not materials—promises to become the principal factor limiting production," the report said. "Instead of building up their labor forces to the numbers required to meet expanding production schedules, West Coast aircraft plants have been barely able to hold their own. If these conditions persis, we will fall short of the present aircraft production program for 1943 at a time when the military need for aircraft is greatest."

Asserting that the report is worthy of "prompt and intensive study by all concerned in the manpower problem," Senator Vandenberg told the Senate he believed that if its general theme of developing a single over-all manpower program is carried out "we shall greatly simplify our problem and find it much easier to meet."

Senator Vandenberg quoted from Mr. Baruch's report:

"The time must end when agencies spend their energies battling to build up empires of power. It is time to reassert the fact that there is one Federal Government—speaking with one voice—not a 'centimouth.'"

The Michigan Senator pointed out that Mr. Baruch had condemned cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts as encouraging the hoarding and poor utilization of workers.

"Under these contracts," the report said, "the Government pays all costs, whatever they are. Since the Government is footing the bill, there is no incentive for manufacturers to economize in the use of materials, facilities or labor. More workers are hired than needed. Workers stand idle—it costs the manufacturers nothing. Much labor is wasted."

Mr. Baruch urged, Senator Vandenberg noted, that "incentive wages" be given to workers and "incentive contracts" to manufacturers.

Mr. Byrnes sent the report, which was dated Aug. 19, to Senator Vandenberg after the latter had demanded its publication.

The document recommended draft deferments for all necessary aircraft workers and urged the continued use of high school boys and girls in the production line with the assertion that the "demand for labor and (its) supply are hopelessly out of line."

"A breakdown can be avoided," the report added, "only by the concentrated action of all agencies behind a plan that goes to the root of the trouble." Specifically, the report said that "measures undertaken by one agency have been undone by the conflicting action or inactions of other agencies."

The report recommended eight steps to maintain adequate manpower in essential war production.

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Army Repair Service Saves Millions Yearly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah — Planned economy may not be popular nor workable in every case, but it certainly is both in its application to the repair and salvage of clothing and equipment in the Ninth Service Command of the United States Army.

According to a statement released by Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, commanding the Ninth Service Command, with headquarters here, the Army's intensive, 24-hour-a-day program of clothing and equipage repair resulted in saving $4,942,000 in this Command during the last year.

The vast size of the project and its complicated nature are shown in the following figures:

Shops repairing clothing and equipage were credited with saving the largest single amount, $2,579,439. Shoe reclamation added $1,263,004. The remainder — $1,098,826—resulted from the sale of salvage—articles of no further military use such as unserviceable containers, broken glass, grease and garbage and similar items.

During the year 1,464,111 pairs of shoes were repaired. This is approximately one-fourth of all the 5,584,028 pairs repaired for further soldier use by Quartermaster Corps shoe repair installations in the United States. Clothing and equipage repaired and altered numbered 2,821,485 pieces.

More than 112,411,000 pieces of apparel were processed in quartermaster laundries during the last six months of the year.

During April, May and June the number of pieces of clothing and equipage repaired and altered in quartermaster shops in this Command has averaged slightly more than 360,000. During the same three months the number of pairs of shoes repaired averaged about 175,000 a month.

This compilation covers only quartermaster activities and does not include savings effected by repair facilities of other services such as Ordnance, Signal, and Engineer Corps.

The report concerns the eight Western states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Montana and Arizona.

Army regulations provide that wherever practicable clothing that has been renovated or repaired be returned to the original wearer.

Items that are serviceable are not salvaged or turned in for exchange. In all cases the question of appearance is subordinated to that of actual serviceability in determining whether an article is or is not suitable for service.

Teen-Agers Have Canteen

William Danson

Where Supervision Is Enjoyed

Youngsters who are up on their piano nowadays at the Hudson Guild's Open Door Canteen for Chelsea's teen-age in New York.

Open Door Canteen for Youth Declared Success in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—A canteen for "teen-age" youth at the Hudson Guild Neighborhood House at 436 W. Twenty-seventh Street is proving a success in attracting more than 100 young persons nightly, many of whom would otherwise pass their leisure hours in commercial "juke joints" or street gatherings, according to sponsors of the project.

Supervision on a limited scale is provided, the purpose being to give "teen-age" boys and girls opportunities for dancing, companionship and games in an atmosphere that helps them develop a grown-up attitude of responsibility for their own behavior. Two hostesses, Mrs. Adelina Largos and Mrs. Margaret Rossmondo, remain in the background and, thus far, there has been no difficulty in keeping order.

The canteen is the answer to a need for attractive recreation headquarters for the youths of the neighborhood, it was emphasized, and its informal note is in keeping with the preferred tastes of the youngsters. A sign "Hudson Guild's Open Door Canteen for Chelsea's Teen-Age" is over the door, which provides a separate entrance from the street for those who visit it.

There is a large room on the ground floor having walls of sunshine yellow and a fireplace. Interesting war and travel posters provide the decoration. The floor is covered with waxed brown linoleum, tables for four surround the dancing floor and a soft drink dispenser is kept busy.

Officials see in the canteen an experiment worthy of the attention of various youth agencies throughout the country. Parents have expressed their appreciation of the canteen, it was said, because it meets with a specific wish on the part of young people for a youth club that is not too obviously supervised. At the same time, order has been maintained to a striking degree and the rule which prohibits gambling is strictly enforced.

Commendation of the project has come from Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, who has referred to the problem of juvenile delinquency as one which needed the help of all in a congested city. The hours are from 7 to 10:30 p. m.

U.S. Lines Up Better Use Of Its Manpower

Continued from Page 1

facturers to economize in use of labor or materials.

Meanwhile, Congressional comment on the President's "progress report" indicated that its sober, statesmanlike marshaling of the facts and strategies of this global war, plus its appeal for co-operation between the legislative and executive, is having the desired conciliatory effect, a development bound to be productive for good as Congress bites into a legislative schedule of highly controversial issues.

Opposition tactics notwithstanding, the Fulbright resolution voicing Congress support of international postwar collaboration to maintain the peace will be called up for a vote in the House Sept. 20. Debate on the measure has not been limited, as was hoped by its backers, but the efforts of Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan, a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, to prevent even consideration of the measure, failed signally.

Coupled with this domestic action which was spurred by the President's statement that "we have no minutes to lose," were projected developments in foreign affairs.

At the White House and State Department an announcement was expected imminently concerning the American delegate to the three-power conference between the United States, Great Britain and Russia on the Foreign Ministers' level, which reports from London indicated would shortly be held in Moscow. Whether Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, would be the men chosen to make this lengthy and arduous journey, was uncertain.

Books-for-Russia Group Is Formed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Formation of a committee of publishers and prominent writers to launch a nation-wide drive for books to help restore libraries in the Soviet Union devastated by the Nazis was announced by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship here today.

Members of the committee, headed by M. Lincoln Schuster, publisher, include Howard Lewis, President of Dodd, Mead & Co.; Arthur Brentano, Jr., of Brentano's; W. W. Norton, President of W. W. Norton & Co.; Alfred R. McIntyre, President of Little, Brown & Co.; Thomas Mann, Maxwell Anderson, Van Wyck Brooks, and Langston Hughes, authors.

In announcing the Committee, it was said that countless large libraries had been completely demolished by the Nazis, among them the Voronezh Regional Library, which had 5,505,000 books, and the main libraries at Stalingrad, Krasnodar, Kursk, Voroshilovgrad and other cities. In Rostov, the Nazis burned a regional library with 816,000 volumes, including many rare specimens of Old Russian and Western European literature, it was added. The Gorky Library in Kalinin, which had 110,000 books and was completely destroyed, is already being rebuilt by the people.

Prize Winner

Elizabeth Josephine Poe

Mesilla Park, N. M., young woman who wins the $1,000 Edward L. Bernays Public Relations Fellowship at the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

New Mexico Girl Awarded Bernays Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Elizabeth Josephine Poe, of Mesilla Park, New Mexico, will receive the $1,000 Edward L. Bernays Public Relations Fellowship for study at the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism for the academic year 1943-'44, it was announced by Dean Carl W. Ackerman here today.

Miss Poe received her A. B. degree from New Mexico State College and has done graduate work in journalism and government at the University of Southern California and the University of New Mexico.

During her year at the Columbia School of Journalism, Miss Poe will condict special research on the attitudes of liberal businessmen in the United States in the past 50 years and their effect upon public opinion and public action, according to the terms of the fellowship established by Mr. Bernays, head of Edward L. Bernays, Inc., public relations concern.

Kaltenborn Urges Radio Stay Free

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—H. V. Kaltenborn, NBC news commentator, expressing disagreement with a Columbia Broadcasting System policy against expression of editorial opinion by its commentators, said Sept. 15 that "no news analyst worth his salt could be or would be completely neutral or objective."

Addressing a luncheon given the Association of Radio News Analysts by the Public Relations and News committees of the National Association of Broadcasters, Mr. Kaltenborn took issue with Paul W. White, News Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. White, speaking before the Associated Press Managing Editors Association in Chicago last week, said CBS policy prohibited any commentator or news analyst from expressing "editorial opinions" on the air on controversial issues.

Asserting that "any topic seems to become controversial whenever any listener objects to what you say about it," Mr. Kaltenborn said "to prevent a news analyst from discussing topics that are or could become controversial is to transform him into a news reporter."

Mr. Kaltenborn said a news analyst "shows his editorial bais by every act of selection or rejection from the vast mass of news material placed before him. He often expresses his opinion by the mere matter of shading or emphasis. He selects from a speech, or interview, or public statement the particular sentences or paragraphs that appeal to him. Every exercise of his editorial judgment constitutes an expression of opinion. If he is worth listening to he will excite some controversy even if the subject he discusses is not usually considered controversial."

"Controversy is the lifeline of democratic freedom," Mr. Kaltenborn said. "The raido broadcasters will make an irrevocable mistake if they destroy the freedom of speech they should defend by establishing unnecessary and unwise restrictions on competent news analysts."

British Press Hails Message By Roosevelt

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Plainly pleased with President Roosevelt's message to Congress of yesterday, the British press in front-page headlines today emphasized the President's declaration that new invasion places and times had been set at the Quebec parleys.

Editorials described the messages as "stirring."

The Yorkshire Post said it "sounds exactly the note needed at this moment in the war. Nothing in the President's review is more arresting than the emphasis he places upon the importance of the devastating blows from the air which—as he says—are being aimed at carefully selected, clearly identified, strategic objectives. . . . Mr. Roosevelt reminds Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels that the Führer has neglected to provide the European stronghold with a roof."

Said the Daily Express of London:

"Let us bestow words of high praise upon a President who has led the American people through a valley of shadow. Indeed, he has led the whole world.

"His wisdom, foresight, knowledge of war and understanding of the problems that confront him combine to exalt him to a position of one of the great personages of history. . . . Mr. Roosevelt's production figures by their importance override all else in his review. They will give confidence and inspiration to the forces of all countries engaged on the extermination of military cliques in Berlin and Tokyo."

Negro Sworn as Justice Of City Court in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Francis Ellis Rivers, a Negro, was sworn as a justice of City Court Sept. 17.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey appointed Mr. Rivers, a former Assistant District Attorney of New York County, to the $17,500-a-year position for an ad interim term expiring Dec. 31.

Mr. Rivers, a Republican, will seek election in November for a full term. The Democrats nominated Joseph T. Higgins, Internal Revenue Collector for the Third District.

Commenting on his appointment, Mr. Rivers said: "It is the highest appointment for any Negro in America."

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Dr. Pugh Urges Folks at Home To Write Men at Battle Fronts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—An appeal to the folks at home to write regularly to their men in the armed forces has been radiocast direct from Algiers by the Rev. Dr. William Barrow Pugh, Chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains and now on tour of the battle fronts as representative of America's Protestant Churches.

"Keep writing, remembering the little gossipy items, the cheerful news, the pleasant things, forgetting as much as possible the bitter, tragic elements; and above all, send a few pictures," Dr. Pugh counsels.

Dr. Pugh, who is completing the mission begun by the late Bishop Adna W. Leonard, testifies to "a rich and abiding faith in Almighty God in the heart of the average soldier—and the generals themselves, many of whom are striving by precept and example to encourage faithful church attendance."

Men Determined

In his radiocast Dr. Pugh, a Presbyterian leader, declared he had never seen men so determined that a task be completed successfully, nor had he witnessed such teamwork as at the fighting fronts where for a month he has been visiting men in the ranks, officers, chaplains and prisoners of war.

"There is no boasting, no bragging, but that quiet determination that every obstacle be overcome that stands between them and victory," he said.

"The soldiers are anxious that the home front should also be completely united. There is no clearer call than the call to keep step with those gallant men of yours as they seek on a foreign soil, at any sacrifice, the great and worthy purposes to which they have dedicated their lives."

Visits Italians

On a visit to a prison camp for Italians, Dr. Pugh found the prisoners eating the same food as their guards, which caused the Italian prisoners' chaplain to comment: "You cannot wrestle with a people like that."

High tribute was paid by the Protestant leader to the American chaplains, Dr. Pugh urging that "Christian America" write to them too. As for the soldiers awaiting letters, he declared:

"Home, wherever it is, still remains the most sacred place in the whole wide world for them. Home is where their thoughts and hopes and loves are."

Iowa Family Hits Old Oregon Trail In Their Home-Made Covered Wagon

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 18 (AP)—Like prioneers of the Old West, an Iowa family moved slowly along the Old Oregon Trail today in a home-made covered wagon.

The 1943 travelers, Vernon A. Johnson, his wife and their 18-month-old daughter, were headed east—backtracking along the famous early-day route to their farm home in Pottawattamie County.

And their wagon, although canvas-covered and horse-drawn, was equipped with rubber tires and a radio.

Equally untroubled by fears of lurking Indians or running out of gasoline coupons they looked forward to a peaceful, albeit long, trek.

"We hope to get there in three or four months," Mr. Johnson told an Oregonian reporter.

The Johnsons, stirred by the lure of the West, pulled up stakes in Iowa last summer and rolled out to Oregon by automobile.

"I worked in a pickle factory all summer," Mr. Johnson said," but we decided it's time we got home. We figured it'd be more comfortable in a covered wagon so I rigged this one up."

They spent last night in an auto camp on the outskirts of Portland. Mr. Johnson turned his three horses out to graze while Mrs. Johnson cooked dinner on an old stove inside the wagon.

"We're fixed quite comfortably," she smiled. "We have the bed in the back and a mirror, too. And there's our cupboard that my husband made and here's our radio."

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3. INSTALL STORM SASH! Storm windows and doors serve a dual purpose—check heat from escaping and cold air from filtering in. Summer is the time to order—materials more likely to be available; workmen less rushed; more time to fit them yourself.

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OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

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Ibn Saud's Pan-Arab Views Sought by Egyptian Envoy

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Sept. 17—The campaign for formation of a Pan-Arab union has now reached one of its major hurdles—the position taken by Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia.

A delegate from the Egyptian Government is on his way to the King's mysterious Capital of Riyadh in the heart of the forbidding Arabian peninsula to sound out Ibn Saud's attitude.

This Egyptian envoy, Undersecretary of State Kamel Heneicha Bey, will explain to the Arabian King the extent of conversations on the subject which have taken place among various Moslem leaders during the past two months.

It was stated here that Ibn Saud, when asked to send a delegate to Cairo to participate in Pan-Arab discussions, requested a fuller explanation of talks which had gone before.

Therefore, Nahas Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, delegated his Undersecretary of State to carry this word to the King.

Long Trip to Riyadh

Kamel Heneicha Bey is now on his way to the Red Sea port of Jidda, whence he will cross hundreds of miles of sand to Riyadh. On the trip, he will pass the holy city of Mecca whose possession gives Ibn Saud such prestige and influence in the eyes of Orthodox Moslems.

It is recognized that Ibn Saud's adherence to the Pan-Arab plan would be a major victory for unionists following, as it does, successful conversations between Egyptian, Iraqi and Transjordanian leaders. It is not known exactly what attitude Ibn Saud takes in regard to Arab federation, although he has publicly expressed favor toward any project strengthening the prestige of Islam.

It is possible at the present time to correct an erroneous statement from London, carried in the Daily Sketch, that President Roosevelt had sent a personal envoy to Ibn Saud for the purpose of pleading the cause of Pan-Arab union. Such a statement is incorrect.

While it is true that Col. Harold Hoskins, a special envoy from President Roosevelt, has visited Ibn Saud, he did not do so as a representative of the State Department, nor as a special pleader for closer inter-Arabic co-operation. Colonel Hoskins' trip had other aims, which it is impossible to disclose at the present moment.

Roosevelt Plea Unlikely

Qualified observers here point out that it is hardly likely President Roosevelt would send a special envoy to the Arabian King to support a union—for several reasons.

In the first place, the United States policy regarding the Middle East has not yet developed to the point where it would permit of such a drastic step.

Second, it is recognized in Washington that British diplomats have had far more experience in the Middle East than American.

For this reason it is unlikely Washington would go further in the matter of encouraging formation of a Pan-Arab union than London has felt able to do up to the present time.

On the other hand, it is true that Washington has shown increasing interest in the Arab cause. President Roosevelt has already expressed to Moslem leaders in the Levant his sympathy for their struggle for national freedom.

Washington Support

In fact, the President went so far as to speak of Arab independence throughout the Middle East as an ideal which had the full and sympathetic backing of the United States Government. This did not mean, however, that the President was participating in Mideastern politics to the extent of supporting or advocating any particular type of Pan-Arabic state such as is now under discussion.

While refraining from mixing in Pan-Arabic discussions, Mr. Roosevelt might well, it is thought, have asked King Ibn Saud to send a representative to Washington. The King is believed to have agreed to send one of his many sons to that Capital. It is recalled that Saudi Arabia is now receiving moderate lend-lease aid from the United States and that Washington recognizes the importance of Arabia to the Moslem world, an area strategically situated on the crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa. For this reason Washington will watch with interest not only events in Arabia but also the progress of Pan-Arab discussions.

Tufts Head Speaks For True Patriots

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College declared Sept. 17 that in the current war the public "must participate all day and every day if we are to be true to our fighting forces and to our own ideals."

Speaking at the annual Constitution Day exercises of the Sons of the American Revolution, Dr. Carmichael, Director of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, said:

"Above all, we civilians must remember that each day our everlasting obligation increases to the brave young men who are now making the brilliant successes of our Army and Navy and armies and navies of the rest of the United Nations all over the world."

He described as patriots those who do "what the Government requests with cheerful and intelligent co-operation."

"If we do not do this," he added, "I am afraid that our descendants will not be able to look back upon our contribution in this period with the respect we feel for the patriots of 1776."

He said that scientific men of America, "many of them in peacetime quiet college professors," were among our leading wartime patriots, "turning the great power of their trained minds to devising and developing effective mechanized war weapons."

German Claims Discovery Of Old Bizet Opera Score

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Berlin Radio said Sept. 16 that the score of Georges Bizet's opera, "Ivan le Terrible," previously believed destroyed by the French composer because he considered it not up to his standards, had been found by a German musical expert, Dr. Ernst Hartmann, in Paris, and would be performed for the first time at Dresden.

The radiocast was recorded by the Associated Press.

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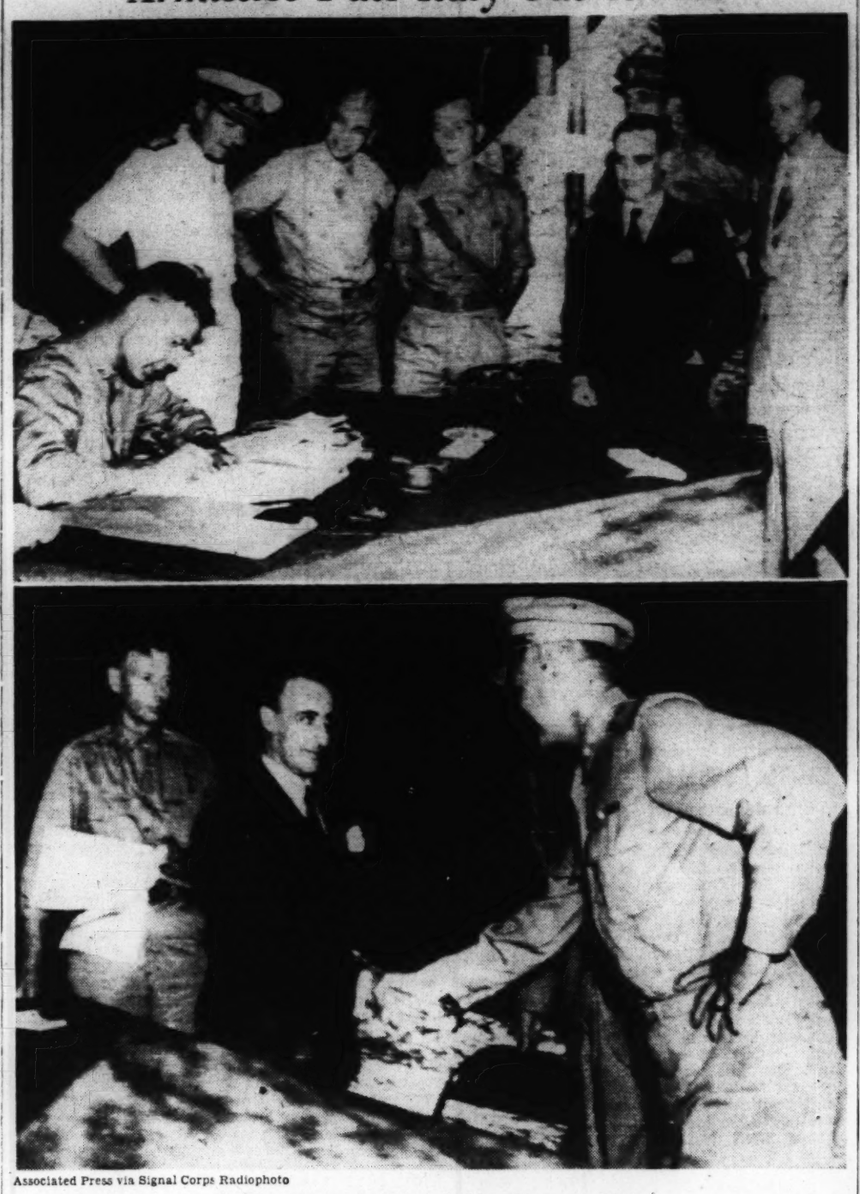
Armistice Puts Italy Out of War



Associated Press via Signal Corps Radiophoto

Signatures and Handshakes Cement Pact

Upper: Representing the United Nations, Maj. Gen. W. B. Smith, Chief of Staff for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, signs the Armistice with Italy. Observing (left to right) are: Commodore R. M. Dick, Royal Navy; Maj. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks, U. S. A.; Captain De Haan; Gen. G. Castellano, who signed for Italy; Brig. K. W. D. Strong, British Army (rear), and a Mr. Montenari of the Italian Foreign Ministry. Lower: After representatives of Italy and the Allied Nations signed the armistice at Advanced Allied Headquarters in Sicily Sept. 3, General Eisenhower and General Castellano shook hands. Major General Smith holds the signed armistice at left.

Strategy Shift by Japan Forecast

Headquarters

Continued from Page 1

troops which had been there all along and which fought—however intensely—merely a delaying action.

There was no genuinely wholehearted attempt to land fresh troops on New Georgia; only sporadic barge traffic linked the Japanese defenders of Munda with the forces on the other islands. After the battles of Kula Gulf, of July 7 and 12, no further attempts were made to challenge United States naval supremacy around New Georgia. And after the first few days, Japanese air resistance practically disappeared with the exception of night excursions.

It was not as though there was no opportunities for counter blows against the United States invaders. A counter landing might have been attempted at Rendova to wipe out or contain that major starting point.

No Blow at Sea Routes

A sea-borne landing by the Japanese might have been made with the purpose of piercing the road block established by United States Army troops between Munda and Bairoko to cut communication lines to and from Munda Airport. But there was not even a real effort to cut the main sea supply route of the Munda invaders, which might have been made costly by the presence of a few Japanese submarines near certain terminal points.

The Japanese had no better opportunity to cut off an extended American offensive spearhead than when the audacious landing was made at Vella Lavella under the noses of the Japanese in Bougainville.

There is no question that Japanese military leaders deliberately ignored these possibilities. No other conclusion can be drawn, and it is believed here that in Tokyo the fall of Munda was conceded.

Retrenchment Program?

This points very strongly to the possibility—one to which many military leaders here are giving serious thought—that the Japanese have, in like fashion, written off the entire South Pacific flank, including Rabaul, as part of a necessary retrenchment program.

In the opinion of realistic militarists, Premier Hideki Tojo and company no longer have grand illusions of conquering Hawaii or Alaska, much less invading United States shores. They may have had such dreams after the first year's many conquests, but with their serious setback at Midway last June, these dreams faded. Likewise, when eastern New Guinea was recaptured by General MacArthur, these same military planners realized there was no outstanding prospect of Japanese invasion of Australia.

From a military standpoint, and in view of the mounting crescendo of the Allied offensive in the Pacific, the only course now open to Japan is to hang on to what it has, hoping that high cost and the length of time necessary to break the military might of Japan will lead to a stalemate and a negotiated peace favorable to Nippon.

If this is the case, the original enemy perimeter defense—Burma, China, the Aleutians, the Solomons, New Guinea, the East Indies, and Malaya—must be shortened somewhere along the line so as to cut down on the large numbers of men, planes, and ships needed for the job.

There is little doubt that Premier Tojo envisages the day when the Allies will make a major bid to retake Burma and he surely realizes that at any minute he may be required to rush large forces to the defense of the Philippines or the islands just north of Japan proper. By shortening his defense line on the South Pacific flank, he is taking out insurance against such prospects. Already, Japanese naval strength has been severely reduced to a point where it is unlikely to be risked in any strong sorties, as in former days, but probably will be held now for the necessary defense of Empire waters.

Cheaper Method

Thus, it is pointed out here, Japan's military chiefs feel that the loss of island bases extending from the Solomons to Rabaul and New Guinea—though unwelcome—may be cheaper in the long run.

If these bases were captured by the Americans, the Japanese would be forced to fall back on a new line. This would inevitably be a line extending from the Gilbert and Marshall Islands through Nauru, Truk, and thence southwesterly to the Celebes and Amboina. The major Japanese naval base at Truk would then become the keystone of the new line, as Rabul was the keystone of the old one.

Such a line would be more easily defended for the simple reason it is unapproachable in easy island-to-island hops, as in the Solomons, and its penetration would require far larger naval transport and air strength than hitherto has been employed by United States forces to date.

Hard Struggle Ahead

The Japanese, however, will not give up the Solomons and Rabaul without a bitter struggle; they will fight a delaying action, as in New Georgia, only on a larger scale, merely to increase the cost of the American advance. There will be many thousands more Japanese to liquidate in Bougainville than defended New Georgia, and still more thousands in New Britain. There is evidence the Japanese are building new bomber strips at Bougainville and Rabaul for such a defense.

At the same time, there is ample evidence that Japanese pilots now in the Solomons are merely tyros cutting teeth for future duty on more important fronts. One pilot, shot down at Guadalcanal recently, was examined and pronounced to be 15, and more are likely younger.

Meanwhile, whether American forces proceed beyond Rabaul or not, it seems probable that Premier Tojo has had the writing on the wall interpreted by his advisers and now is making plans to accept gracefully his limited days in the Solomons and Australian mandated islands.

Knox: Biggest Fight With Japan to Come

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 18

Declaring "it may seem significant that our Navy hasn't seen a Japanese aircraft carrier in the last four months," United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told a press conference that the biggest battle against Japan was yet to come.

Arriving in England for a 10-day inspection trip, Secretary Knox, who was accompanied by Capt. Leland P. Lovette, Navy Public Relations Chief, said of the Japanese:

"Apparently they don't like to come out where it is wet."

He expressed pleasure at the way the Americans and British were co-operating in the war effort and said he could imagine no happier day in the light of developments in Italy.

The Secretary reiterated that the U-boat menace had not been wiped out, but said "we have given them a good shellacking."

Dodecanese Isles Demand Freedom

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—With Italy a battleground for Allied and Nazi Armies, the Dodecanese National Council, of 30 Rockefeller Plaza, is out today with a statement calling for the return of the islands by Italy to Greek control. The announcement by the Council follows similar demands by Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Italian Foreign Minister, and other prominent Italian anti-Fascists in the United States and a formal demand by the Greek Government in exile.

Coincidentally, dispatches from Ankara, Turkey, reported that the Dodecanesian islands of Cos and Leros and others were occupied by Allied troops recently. This occupation has not, however, been confirmed by Allied sources.

"The Dodecanesians expect imminent freedom for their islands, following Italy's surrender," the Council says. "Their community leaders and the secret assembly of island representatives, existing even under Italian repressive measures, is ready to assume autonomous local government. They would put the islands at the full service of the Allies for a stronger offensive against German armies in Crete, Continental Greece, and the Balkans."

The Council stressed that the islands are the only non-Italian territory still under Fascist yoke. The Greek population of the islands has asked for their reunion with Greece many times during the 30-year Italian occupation.

The Dodecanesian National Council is a federation of societies composed of Dodecanesians in the United States, Australia, Egypt, South Africa, Greece, and elsewhere which have been working for the liberation of the islands ever since their occupation by Italy in 1912.

Lae's Capture Gives Allies More Power

Front

Continued from Page 1

blasting at Alexischäfen and Hansa Bay.

The land route is difficult and, except for some distance at the two ends, there is only a jungle track. But it is nothing compared with some country which Allied forces have overcome in the past.

Success of such a forward move on Madang must depend largely upon the condition to which we can reduce Wewak. This is the only possible air base in this area left to the Japanese and, without some form of air power to oppose the Allies' aggressive and growing strength, United Nations' progress cannot be seriously delayed.

Wewak's Importance

The importance of Wewak as the last air base commanding the Huon Gulf remaining to the Japanese is the explanation for the trials and tribulations which it has undergone in the past few weeks and for the enemy's attempts to bring in reinforcements and maintain aircraft there at any cost. It has become an expensive, although vital, liability for the enemy if he is not just going to give up Wewak without a struggle.

More planes have been destroyed at Wewak than in any other place in the Southwest Pacific. The attack on Sept. 15, which accounted for 69, culminated a series of raids which have made four airfields in this district veritable graveyards for enemy bombers and fighters. There is no reason to suppose that the Japanese will be any more successful in warding off the Allies than they were before, now that we hold additional bases at Lae and Salamaua from which to strike.

Ralph P. Bridgman Elected Head Of Hampton Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Ralph Parkhurst Bridgman, dean of men at Brooklyn (N. Y.) College, has been elected president of Hampton Institute, the board of trustees has just announced. He will take office on or before Feb. 1, 1944.

R. O'Hara Lanier, acting president, was given a standing vote of thanks by the trustees for his able administration of Hampton Institute since the resignation last January of its former president, Malcolm S. MacLean, who is now a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy.

Dean Bridgman, prior to his election, expressed to the trustees his conviction that the successful administration of Hampton Institute depends on democratic interracial co-operation, including constantly broadening the avenues of employment for Negroes.

Dean Bridgman proposed definite plans for a program of reorganization involving increased participation by the trustees, faculty and students in the determination and execution of administrative and educational policies. Recommendations were also presented and approved for changes in the membership, period of service, and general functions of the board of trustees.

The new president of Hampton Institute was graduated from Harvard University in 1921, and spent three years as a teacher in Japan. For six years he was executive director of the National Council of Parent Education. His specialty in the field of scholarship has been adult education and family relationships. He has been at Brooklyn College since 1939.

'Black Market' Probe At Bronx Terminal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Announcement of an investigation into charges of widespread "black market" dealings at the Bronx Terminal Market was made by Daniel P. Woolley, Markets Commissioner, here Sept. 17. Mr. Woolley said tenants in municipal markets were expected to be "more careful than ordinary dealers" in conforming to price ceilings and other Office of Price Administration regulations.

The investigation came on the heels of a declaration by food merchants in hearings at Department of Markets offices that "all merchants" in that market were guilty of "black market" practices.

British Supply Group In U. S. Has New Head

LONDON Sept. 18 (AP)—The Colonial Office announced today that J. S. MacPherson, Chief Secretary of the Colonial Office in Palestine, had been named to succeed Sir John Huggins as head of the British Colonies Supply Mission in Washington.

Mr. MacPherson also will be a member of the British-American Caribbean Mission.

150 Pounds of Steak Drops at Man's Feet

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 18 (AP)—Frank Tarrant is Portland's nominee for the country's most honest man.

In the street he found a package containing 150 pounds of steak, worth some 1,500 ration points.

Calmly, he stood guard until a worried truck driver came back to find the meat.

Supplies' Long Trip

Vessels carrying troops and supplies to Australia cover an average of 14,000 miles on a round trip.

Cracks Show in Armor Of Japan's Home Front

Strategy

Continued from Page 1

Arita. These men have been erroneously referred to on the Axis radios as the "elder statesmen," in an attempt to recapture some of the prestige of the "Genro" or elder statesmen who advised the Japanese Emperors for many decades. The last of the Genro, Prince Saionji, passed on a few years ago.

Pessimism Grows

Growing pessimism about the war as a whole has been seen in the statements of Japanese leaders ever since the fall of Attu, and especially since Kiska was evacuated and Marcus Island raided. The possibility of defeat is now held up to the Japanese people, a propaganda device which never was used in the first year and a half of the war.

The new Chief of the Navy Press Section, Etsuzo Kurihara, said in a recent address at the Ichihara Training Center, "If we should lose this war, all the people of Japan will most certainly be forced to a status lower than slaves. . . . It is a war that we cannot afford to lose. The war situation today is becoming increasingly critical. . . . We must destroy the enemy's hopes of counteroffensives by increasing our military strength."

The danger of air raids on Japan Proper is also emphasized. One high official pointed out the fate of Rotterdam, which "turned into a field of conflagratioon beyond control," and exhorted the people to prevent a similar disaster in case Japan's cities were bombed."

Dissension Disclosed

Dissension in the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, which controls Japanese politics in totalitarian fashion and runs all Diet sessions, was disclosed on the Japanese home radio for the first time this summer. In the special session of the Diet in June, a Diet member named Akao was expelled from the I. R. A. P. for making a speech criticizing the Government. A second member, Seigo Nakano, was apparently forced to resign for a similar reason, and shortly afterward two more members followed him out in protest. Said the Japanese Radio, "Some more secessions are anticipated. These secceders may organize themselves into a group of the Diet at the proper time."

Despite the seemingly tolerant attitude of the Government toward members of the Diet, a number of drastic steps have been taken to forestall criticism in other quarters.

Just before the special Diet session, the prefectural elections which were scheduled for this fall were canceled.

Prefectures Reorganized

A few weeks later the 47 prefectures were reorganized into nine regional blocs, a step described as aimed at "boldly streamlining the executive channels of the Government." At the head of each regional bloc is a governor appointed by and responsible only to the Central Government. Each regional governor is to see that "the aims of the Premier will be directly enforced." The prefectural governors remained, but most of their powers were removed.

In August, the Tojo Government issued a decree forbidding all public meetings not specifically arranged through the Board of Information, the Government's official propaganda agency. Previously all newspapers, magazines, books, and radios had been placed directly under the Board's control.

Thus by the prevention of elections and the progressive tightening of "thought-control" measures the Tojo regime shows its determination to stop all future criticism. With the increasing speed of Allied victories the necessity for such repression will grow.

Expert opinion here is that morale is still high in Japan as compared with Germany. But the first real signs of weakness are beginning to appear.

C. I. O. Group Asks For an All-Out Blow

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) adopted a resolution Sept. 16 calling upon "our Government and the governments of the United Nations to speed the day when the full weight of the military power of the United Nations will be brought to bear against the Western as well as the Eastern and Southern gates of Hitler's European Fortress."

Several of the 650 delegates at the ninth annual convention of the union opposed the resolution on grounds that civilians were not competent to advise the military on war strategy, but the measure was carried by a large majority.

The resolution, which said conquest of Africa and Sicily, surrender of the Italian Government and "the tremendous victories of the Red Army have created favorable conditions for the military defeat of the Fascist Axis this year," also called upon the membership to "continue their all-out effort to produce the weapons necessary to achieve the unconditional surrender of all Fascist powers.

James Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the C. I. O. and a delegate to the convention from Philadelphia, supported the resolution, holding its passage would reflect determination of American workers to speed victory by increasing production. Carey said:

"In one month of the spring of this year the workers of this country produced three times more equipment than in 19 months of the last war. Up to a few months ago there were more casualties than in the war production lines than in the armed forces. It is a story which has never been properly told."

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THE DIAMOND CENTER—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Allied Jungle Fighters Take Lae

Continued from Page 1

ty of the Allies in the air is certain to tax German discipline to the utmost in keeping such a prolonged retreat from getting out of control. A significant note in today's frontline dispatches is that Allied fighter pilots now are taking off from fields in the Salerno area.

Meanwhile, Yugoslav Partisans, which yesterday claimed the capture of the Dalmatian seaport of Spalato, were reported storming the gates of Fiume, important Italian city on the Adriatic Sea. Possession of Fiume by a well-equipped Yugoslav force would offer a grave threat to German communications in Northern Italy.

There has been no confirmation of radio reports that Allied Commandos have landed on the Italian island of Rhodes in the Eastern Mediterranean. Ankara dispatches said fighting still was in progress on Rhodes between German and Italian troops, and that German naval units were speeding to oppose Allied forces reportedly on the islands of Kos, Samos, and Leres.

Italy:

Allied Armies Unite In Salerno Sector

The battle for the Salerno bridgehead appeared to be virtually ended with the Germans pulling out from the south where the Allies knifed 11 miles inland, and with other Allied forces seizing two islands off the northern spur of the Bay of Naples itself.

"The British Eighth Army now has joined the American Fifth Army, and they are virtually acting as one army," in position for a drive on Naples, an officer at Allied Headquarters in North Africa declared.

There still was heavy fighting near Salerno, the gateway to Naples, but the bridgehead itself was expanding rapidly into one solid front as the Germans swung their southern flank northward toward Central Italy to avoid being caught in pincers between the Eighth and Fifth Armies.

Procida Island, 12 miles southwest of Naples and only two miles from the northern land arm of the Bay of Naples, and the island of Ponza, 65 miles west of the port, were occupied Sept. 15, the Allied communiqué announced. The Allies already had taken possession of Capri, the island at the southern side of the bay.

German Headquarters said 7,000 Italian troops surrendered on Elba. Napoleon's first home in exile is about 120 miles northwest of Rome.

The Allied spearhead driving into the crumbling German flank in the extreme southern Salerno bridgehead captured the town of Roccadaspide, 11 miles inland from the coast, the Allied bulletin announced.

The initiative was fully in Allied hands in this bitterly fought bridgehead, with more reinforcements being poured in, and Allied and and sea might beating at the Nazis.

The familiar pattern of the Allied attack was seen again as Northwest African Air Forces started pounding Nazi airfields south of Rome.

For the first time, Allied planes are operating from airfields on the Italian mainland, it was announced, an indication that ground troops were getting elbow room in the Salerno area. Before, the fighters had to fly all the way from Sicily.

Capture of Roccadaspide indicated the Germans were abandoning mountain positions from which their 88-milimeter guns had pounded the beachhead.

Nazis Still Fight North of Salerno

The Nazis still were fighting desperately north of Salerno, and hold mountain passes leading down into the south side of the Bay of Naples, and their next great stand undoubtedly will be in defense of that bomb-wrecked seaport.

There are at least six German divisions in the area, although those engaged against the Fifth Army unquestionably were heavily battered.

The British force which landed at Taranto, the Fifth Allied Corps, remained comparatively inactive, except for strengthening of contact with the British just north of the instep of the "boot." Reports from that sector said retreating Germans were taking Italian hostages to insure good conduct by civilians in the villages the Nazis hold.

German troops, particularly the German First Parachute Division, are still in the area just north of Bari on the East Coast, but must withdraw or face danger of being cut off.

For three days Allied planes have been virtually unmolested in striking as far north as Rome, and now with the weather perfect, a successful German retreat from the Salerno sector is going to be extremely difficult.

It is hard to believe that the German Air Force is as weak in battle as thus far indicated, and possibly General Field Marshal Albert Kesselring is saving his air strength in the north until the Allies meet his main defense line. That line is not yet apparent, but probably will be just south of Rome.

The landing of the Fifth Army at Salerno cost at least two United States warships.

The 1,500-ton destroyer Rowan went down as the result of an "underwater explosion" off the Italian coast on Sept. 11, two days after the Salerno beachhead was established, a Navy communiqué disclosed.

Enemy action caused the sinking of the 1,450-ton tug Nauset in the Mediterranean Sept. 9.

The communiqué also announced the loss of the Navajo, sister ship of the Nauset, from an underwater explosion in the South Pacific on Sept. 12.

The sinkings brought to 117 the number of United States fighting craft lost since the war started.

Morale of Nazi Prisoners Cracking

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 18

The United Nations' Algiers Radio reported last night that German prisoners taken in the Salerno fighting in Italy were still young and tough but no longer buoyed by Nazi promises of victory.

A British interrogation officer just back from the front was quoted as saying: "The prisoners include a thick sprinkling of veterans from the Russian front. All declare the effect of the Italian armistice on German troops was terrific and think it will be an even harder blow at home."

Russia:

Nazis Prepare To Defend Dnieper

Hitler's battered German legions were reported building new defenses before their Dnieper River bases of Kiev and Smolensk. The Nazi lines before the Dnieper barrier were said to be curling up everywhere.

From north of Bryansk down through the Central and Southern Ukraine to the shores of the Sea of Azov and the Crimean gateway, the Germans were in retreat, leaving behind great stores of war gear in their haste to escape the Red Army steam roller.

The Dnieper line was in immediate danger at two main points. Before Kiev, Red Army advance columns had driven a wedge to within 50 miles of the river, while far to the south another Soviet spearhead had captured the Azov port of Ossipenko and smashed to a point 35 miles from the lower reaches of the river, the Soviet communiqué reported.

The Russians admittedly were throwing prodigious strength against the war-weary enemy. For two months they have been blasting the Germans from key strongholds. Today they were racing ahead to beat the autumn rains which would turn the Ukrainian plains into a morass. That they were succeeding was evidenced by the jubilant tone of the communiqué, which declared:

"All attempts of the Hitlerites to hold on whatever lines they occupy are unsuccessful. Under the blows of our tankmen, infantry and artillerymen the enemy is forced to abandon one position after another and at the same time is sustaining heavy losses in manpower and equipment."

Capture of Bryansk, junction point for six major Russian railways, and its sister city of Bezhitsa to the north, was announced by Premier Joseph Stalin himself, and another victory salute from 124 guns hailed the victory in the Russian Capital. It brought the Red Army to within 70 miles of White Russia, rich grain country held by the Germans more than two years. Bryansk fell to the Nazi drive into Russia on Oct. 13, 1941.

Its capture by the Russians paved the way for a thrust at Smolensk to the northwest, fall of which would give the Soviets a base for twin thrusts at Vitebsk and Minsk, White Russian gateways to Poland. The Germans were reported to be pouring guns and men into the Smolensk defense system to meet an expected drive in this direction.

South Pacific:

Lae Captured By Australians

The fall of Lae, with the few enemy survivors chased north into a trap of blockaded jungle trails, occurred while the long-smoldering Solomons arm of the Pacific offensive was being reset aflame by many scores of Japanese and American planes.

Allied air power, growing rapidly at both ends of the 750-mile battle arc, made possible the brilliantly executed 12-day pincers drive which swallowed Lae. After Liberators and Mitchells razed its last defenses on Sept. 16 with 43 tons of bombs, the Australians who marched in and raised their flag on Lae's control tower found only a few stragglers among the ruins.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said 1,800 tons of bombs were dropped on the air bases of Lae and Salamaua—1,000 tons in August alone—during a campaign against a Japanese force estimated at one time to have totaled 20,000 men. How many of these perished remains to be computed, the last estimate by an Allied general of 6,000 having been made midway in the operations.

A few prisoners were taken.

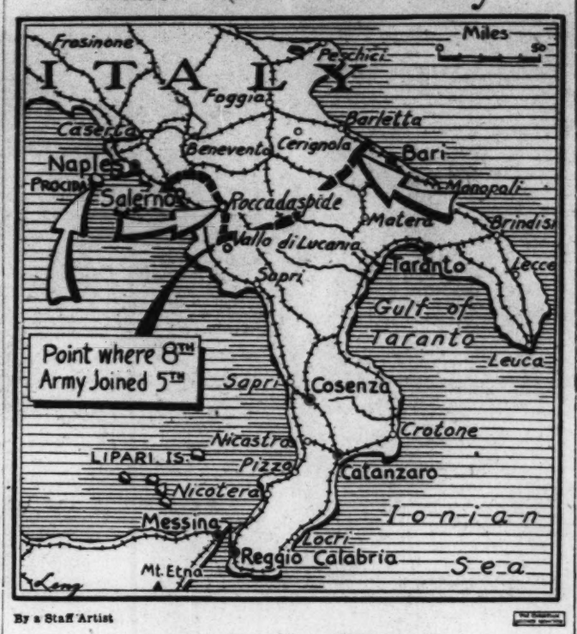
Lae has been raided on 75 days since the drive over tortuous jungle and ridge against northeastern New Guinea got under way from the Allied Papuan base on Buna last Jan. 28. Sea barges, the enemy garrison's principal means of supply, were attacked so continuously that 500 were destroyed in a month.

In the closing stages, Lae was pounded into a shambles. Consequently the Australians who landed from the sea above it Sept. 4, guarded by guns of American warships, and the paratroopers who landed from an immense formation of planes in the Markham Valley behind it Sept. 5, were able to rout the Japanese from bomb-shattered pill boxes without extended effort.

Flight of the enemy remnants north had been foreseen. Blockades, some manned by American paratroops, had been built across trails leading into mountains which rise nearly 14,000 feet.

"Destruction of these remnants is certain," the communiqué said.

Nazis Retreat in Italy



By a Staff Artist

Salerno Beachhead Widened

New Allied moves are shown as the German Army begins a gradual withdrawal from both the north and south ends of the Salerno beachhead.

Amelia Earhart Last Seen at Lae

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in Southwest Pacific, Sept. 18

Lae, New Guinea, whose capture by the Allies was announced today, is the place where Amelia Earhart took off in her globe-girdling airplane July 1, 1937, never to be seen again.

Carl Jacobsen, plantation owner near Lae before the Japanese drove him from his home, remembers America's famed flier. Mr. Jacobsen said the radio station at Lae was in contact with her ship for more than 1,000 miles at which time she reported bad weather. Then the radio operator lost contact.

Mr. Jacobsen now on his way back to Lae to see what, if anything, is left of his place.

Continent:

Mosquito Bombers Attack Berlin

RAF Mosquito bombers attacked Berlin Sept. 17 for the third night in succession, a British Air Ministry communiqué announced.

The communiqué added that the attack was carried out without the loss of an Allied plane.

Other Mosquito bombers and Whirlwinds from the Fighter Command attacked railway targets in Brittany, damaging several locomotives, the British Air Ministry said.

Nazi shipping was hard hit in the raid by American Flying Fortresses on Nantes and La Pallice, France, photographs taken during the latter part of the raid Sept. 16 disclosed.

A new German destroyer apparently just completed or nearly completed was sunk and possible hits were scored on three other large ships, the photos showed.

Submarines:

Some Italian Craft Stay With Nazis

The German Radio said Sept. 17 that Capt. Enzo Grossi, commander of Italian submarines in the Atlantic, had announced to Grand Admiral Dönitz, Commander in Chief of the German Navy, his willingness to continue fighting the Allies under German command.

On May 22, 1942 the Italian High Command communiqué announced that a submarine commanded by Captain Grossi had sunk a United States battleship of the Maryland class off Brazil. The battleship turned out to be a British merchant ship.

The Italian Navy, now almost entirely in control of the Allies, wound up three years of war a cowering and beaten sea power—a bare skeleton of the strength Mussolini counted on to keep the Mediterranean Italy's "Mare Nostrum."

Only in battleships did the Italians fare well, on the face of the best available London figures, and that probably was because they turned and ran so many times during 1941-42.

Starting the war with nine battleships, the Italians lost one in 1940 and another in 1941 and the Germans sank one after Italy's surrender. One is unseaworthy and the remaining five surrendered to the Allies.

Casualties were heaviest in cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, where the Italians lost up to 75 per cent. They jumped into the war with about 35 cruisers, 100 destroyers, and 125 submarines.

The Allies now hold at least 9 cruisers, 27 destroyers, and 25 submarines and possibly others.

Best figures here show these Italian losses in previous years:

1940—1 cruiser, 4 destroyers, and 6 submarines.

1941—10 cruisers, 20 destroyers, and 12 submarines.

1942—8 cruisers, 35 destroyers, and 30 submarines.

This would leave 7 cruisers, 14 destroyers, and 52 submarines unaccounted for, but the majority of them left floating may be at scattered ports where Italian vessels have been reported without specific identification.

Allies Move To Outflank Axis in Italy

Continued from Page 1

tics to this end involved putting the main weight of their attack into the lower end of the beach position.

German Line Swings

With failure of the German move, they have now begun to swing their whole line running east and west across the peninsula instead of north and south facing the beaches. In other words they, too, have a door swinging on a hinge. But their door is swinging back now to face the British First Army's advance from the direction of Bari. The Fifth Army undoubtedly will try to develop a northward movement, but the likelihood is that the next important phase of the battle will be off on the east flank where the advancing First Army will attempt to keep the German door in a backward swing which eventually would force an abandonment of Naples to avoid being pinned in turn against the coast in a reversal of the positions at Salerno.

These operations will take time. It can be said responsibly that if the Allied armies in Italy reach the main German positions in the valley of the Po by spring the Allied High Command will be thoroughly satisfied with General Eisenhower's rate of progress. Naturally, it is hoped that he will be able to move faster, but there is no such expectation.

Because of the difficulties and the expected time of the Italian campaign, any indulgence in speculation about other subsidiary campaigns is highly unproductive. There has been a tendency to assume that a Balkan campaign is a natural corollary to the Italian operation. To expect any such campaign in the near future is to overlook the formidable size of the task ahead in Italy and the amount of shipping and supplies as well as troops which it requires.

It is, of course, axiomatic that from Brindisi assistance will be made available to guerrilla forces in Albania, Yugoslavia and Greece. Those forces now have control of seaports in the Adriatic at which they can be given supplies. More are going to them by air. With increasing supplies they are expected to be able to make considerable headway on their own. In fact, there is a reasonable chance that the Adriatic littoral of Yugoslavia and perhaps even parts of Greece will be able to free themselves from the Germans with Anglo-American supplies.

Germans Hold Gates

But to contemplate much beyond that is largely illusory. To begin with, the Dinarian Alps running parallel to the Adriatic are an almost impassable military barrier. The entrance to the central portion of the Balkans is not across those mountains from the middle Adriatic. There are in fact two main entries. The northern is from Trieste and Fiume to Zagreb. The southern is from Salonika. Both of those entrances are firmly held by the Germans today and there is no immediate prospect of Allied forces coming within reach of them for months. And there is no other entry to the Balkans which is adequate for modern, fully equipped armies. What can be taken on the Adriatic slope of the Dinarian Alps probably can be taken by local guerrilla forces just as well as by British and American forces—and that is undoubtedly what will happen.

Events on the Russian front reached a point where Spanish correspondents in Berlin cabled speculation on whether the line of the Dnieper could be held! This is sensational, unless it is deliberate deception. It has been assumed that the German withdrawal would ston at least on the Dnieper.

They still have some chance of holding there, but it is no longer a certainty. The Russian advance on the central front is within some 60 miles of Kiev. If they cross the Dnieper at Kiev then the entire bulge of the Don below that city is in danger. The outer defense line protecting that bulge was cracked badly when Lozovaya fell. Lozovaya was the point of the railroad triangle which covered the eastern nose of the Dnieper bulge. With that point in Russian hands, they are astride the main lateral railroad lines supplying the German front on the northern and eastern flanks of the bulge.

Along with this threat to the Dnieper line a serious threat to the Crimea also developed. The Germans were forced to give up their year-old grip on Novorossisk in the Kuban and to begin a withdrawal across the Kerch Straits into the Crimea.

Thus a serious possibility develops that the Germans are falling back, not only to the Dnieper, but even perhaps to the line of the Pripet Marshes and the Bug River.

The implications of such a possibility are mixed. It would expose the Rumanian oil fields to easy bombing. But it also puts the Germans well beyond an area of Russia devastated by three years of warfare over which the Russians could operate with great difficulty.

Italians Divulge a Secret: Mussolini Became Liability

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—A promise that Benito Mussolini, whom the Germans say they have liberated, but have never produced, will "soon let his voice be heard" was made last night on the German-controlled Rome Radio.

The radiocast was reported by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

By Clark Lee

Representing the Combined American Press Distributede by the Associated Press

AT AN ADVANCED ALLIED COMMAND POST IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA, Sept. 18—Italians today disclosed the story of Benito Mussolini's overthrow and arrest.

The Italian dictator had become more of a liability than an asset, and even the Fascists renounced him, said Italians who have reached North Africa.

"The Germans are welcome to him but we doubt if he will be of much use to them," they added.

Gestapo and German military and diplomatic officials have been led on a merry wild goose chase in their efforts to locate Mussolini since he was arrested on the streets of Rome on the evening of July 25 and forced, despite his protests, into an ambulance with frosted glass windows in which he was whisked to a safe hiding place.

Never Felt Resigned

Mussolini was made fairly comfortable in his place of captivity, but during the first few days his reactions were said to have been violent at times. Gradually, however, he began to adjust himself to the situation and his emotional outbursts became fewer, although his attitude never became one of philosophical resignation.

The former Duce asked for writing materials and spent most of his time writing a long defense of Fascism and his own actions.

Mussolini was described as suffering from a physical ailment.

Some days after Mussolini's arrest a woman friend was taken into custody at the luxurious villa he had given her. She was released after a few hours following questioning and a search of the villa for documents.

As soon as the Germans recovered from the shock of Mussolini's disappearance, the Italian refugees said, the Nazis began a frantic hunt, using threats, wiles and bribery in an unsuccessful effort to find him. Hitler himself took a hand in the chase.

Hitler Sends Book

The Führer sent a high ranking officer to Rome with a book and a message for Mussolini. The book was by Nietzsche and carried an inscription praising Mussolini for having followed Nietzsche's philosophy to "live dangerously."

Hitler's emissary insisted to officials of the Badoglio Government that he had to see Mussolini personally and that Hitler so demanded. The Italians temporized, apologized and said that they were sorry, that it was impossible as they themselves did not know his whereabouts but if the Germans cared to leave the book and message they would try to make delivery.

At the time, the Germans were greatly confused by the developments in Italy. Their reinforcements had not yet been brought in and they hesitated to apply too much pressure. So Hitler's envoy departed without carrying out his mission.

Nazis Warn Danes Of 'Protectorate'

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18 (AP)—Danish refugees reaching Sweden said Sept. 16 that Germany, in a new move to end its unsatisfactory military dictatorship in Denmark, had told the Danes they must re-establish a parliamentary government by Sept. 20 or their country would become a Nazi protectorate.

The Germans wish to be free from supervising civil and police functions taken over under the martial-law decree of Aug. 29, it was reported.

Gen. Hermann von Hanneken, German military leader in Denmark, and Ambassador Werner Best were reported attempting to force King Christian X and Danish political leaders to take over. They were said to have offered to reduce the penalty for sabotage from capital punishment to five years' imprisonment in exchange for Danish Government aid.

The King so far has refused to accept the resignation of Prime Minister Erik de Scavenius and his Cabinet, which was submitted when the Germans took over.

Herr Best was said to have talked to Mr. Scavenius as well as to former Prime Minister Orla Buhl in an effort to induce them to participate in a government and resume administrative functions.

Hungry Tank Crews

An American armored division requires 78,000 pounds of food every day it is in action.

Teachers' Assembly Outlines International Education Board

Continued from Page 1

be: Exchange of students and teachers between countries, development of curricula and teaching materials to further international understanding, establishment of minimum standards of education, assistance in eradicating illiteracy and detection of educational activities threatening peaceful relations among nations.

In Axis countries the Assembly recommended that United Nations administrators immediately after the war aid in setting up local committees "composed of known opponents of Naziism, Fascism and Japanese militarism for the purpose of aiding in eliminating all teachers and school administrators whose past records have been manifestly antidemocratic, and of recruiting trustworthy substitutes."

Military governors will also be asked to put all Axis propaganda out of the schools, to inform the people about United Nations' aims for achieving world security, to use the schools for relief purposes and to replace totalitarian youth organizations with new ones committed to the democratic way of life.

Interlocking Citizenship

In pointing to the need for education for world as well as national citizenship, the Assembly declared: "World citizenship does not mean either the sacrifice of national culture or national citizenship. . . . Good national citizenship and good world citizenship will reinforce each other once all nations give up the ideas of foreign conquest and racial superiority."

The educators struck a stumbling block in a proposal to designate English as an official international language. Although most of the delegates admitted English was rapidly becoming the chief language of the world, several from Latin America and the Middle East objected to having it imposed from above, saying that French was easier for their people to learn.

Depth Charges Blamed in Blast

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 18 (AP)—A train of 24 depth charges touched off by fire caused the tremendous explosion at the Norfolk Naval Air Station that killed 24 persons and injured 250, a witness disclosed today.

The witness, who declined to be quoted by name, was standing 100 yards from the blast scene. He escaped injury by throwing himself flat on a runway.

This informant said he saw a train of six small trailer type conveyances, hauled by a truck, moving toward a hangar. His attention was drawn to fire burning on one of the trailers, each of which was loaded with four depth charges. At the same time, he saw the truck driver disconnect the truck from the train and move ahead, and saw a station five-engine race up.

He had seen depth charges exploded by fire on a previous occasion, the witness said, and knew an explosion could not be prevented.

Those killed were all Naval enlisted personnel with but one exception, Seaman Second Class Elizabeth Korensky of Philadelphia, one of the first members of the WAVES to be lost on active duty.

The Navy did not state the cause of the area's worst disaster since the crash of the Italian Dirigible Roma in 1922, with a loss of 34 lives, except to say witnesses had informed those in authority that the explosion originated in ammunition that was being moved.

Norfolk police said they had been informed that depth charges of the type carried by the Navy's anti-submarine patrol bombers had exploded, and civilian sources said the blast touched off a truck cargo of aviation gasoline.

Russian Bishops Take Action

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Russian Orthodox Church announced today the excommunication of all priests and laymen who have co-operated with the enemy.

The order, decided upon at the Sept. 8 Congress of Bishops and announced today through Izvestia, official organ of the Presidium of Supreme Council, technically would apply to any cases of treason in all Russian and Greek Orthodox Churches throughout the world.

Persons profiting by enemy occupation, working for the enemy, or betraying partisans to the enemy were denounced by the order as guilty of treason.

"Every traitor of the Church cause and everyone who takes the side of the Fascists as the opponent of the creed of the Lord is to be excommunicated and bishops and priests are to be deprived of their dignity," the announcement said.

Izvestia also published a message from Bishop Sergei, elected Russian Patriarch at the Congress of Bishops, and three other Bishops to Premier Joseph Stalin pledging the support of the Orthodox Church to the Soviet war effort.

The message concluded:

"A long life for many years, dear beloved Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin."

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Neighbor Dads Began It as a Summer Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

On a residential street in a mid-western town, fourteen families with thirty-five children among them, have turned what promised to be a problem into a blessing that may provide an all-year example for other communities to follow.

It's a pretty street of attractive homes and well kept lawns. Before the ugly words, "juvenile delinquency," lifted their menacing heads nothing had occurred to mar the even tenor of its ways. Even then the parents did not worry. No such thing could come to their children. It was school and Sunday School and sled rides and skating in winter, and in summer it was vacation and Sunday School and tennis and lemonade stands, with fathers meeting on the train and mothers in the groceries, and no excitement to speak of.

On the way to their offices, one morning in the early spring, two fathers got to talking about the changes the times had brought about.

"It's going to be a little hard on the children from now on, especially in vacation, no sugar for lemonade, no gas for trips. No wonder lots of places are having trouble with juvenile delinquency with the children deprived of so much of their usual activities," said one father.

'It's Up to Us'

"That's so," his neighbor replied. "It looks as if we might have to take a hand. We've never had any delinquency here before and we don't want it now. Nothing like idle hands to get children into mischief. There's a lot of juvenile energy loose on our street."

The first father turned to his friend, "Jim," he said, "we're going to keep those youngsters straight. It's up to us. You and the wife come over tonight, and we'll talk things over and see what we can do."

The meeting that night led to other meetings with the rest of the neighbors invited to sit in, but it was not until the plans were all laid that the children were taken into the secret.

This was the plan. The front yards were to be kept trim and well-groomed as always, but, each back yard was to be turned into a playground for the whole neighborhood. The fathers were backing the entire project and loving it.

Play Materials

One father would put a baseball diamond in his yard; one with a smaller lot was to set up two slides. A few doors away was to be a tennis court, while up the street two croquet sets were to be placed in another yard. One father said he would buy two pup tents and some Indian suits. At one of the corner houses two sets of horseshoes and a shuffle board were installed, while at the other end of the street the family who had sold their car turned over their two-car garage as a playhouse.

An enthusiastic group of neighbors set about to furnish it. One salvaged an old nine by twelve rug; another washed and dyed and hung some discarded curtains. Attics were searched and gave up dilapidated chairs and tables which the boys and their fathers mended and painted. Dishes and lamps and pictures which were in waiting for the ragman were to bring delight to the girls who were to care for them since they were contributed to the furnishings of the playhouse.

Every day, about noon, each child has appeared with a little lunch. Then the older girls have taken over and with the accumulated food have served a picnic luncheon to the whole crowd. The experiment has been a success from the start.

In the Playhouse

Plays and musicals are given in the playhouse and once a week the children give a party for their parents in the one-time garage. The children call it the Haunted House for no reason at all.

The mothers are kinder to each other's children through knowing the children better. Each mother looks after the children only while they are in her yard. This way for a period each day every mother can rest knowing that her own children are under kindly guidance and she need have no worry. The fathers have a common bond, too, that they never had before and little Johnny down the street is "one of our own." There is a neighborly spirit that was not there before, a kindly interest in each other.

And now that the vacation is over, the fathers are determined that the successful recreational experiment shall continue. So, therefore, it has been decided that several back yards will be flooded so that the children can have ice skating at home this winter. This and the fact that with the heated playhouse they will have a winter clubhouse at all times will keep the children busy during the hours after school and on Saturdays.

H. F. C.

Arthur Griffin

Good Companions—Sharing the Riches of Good Books

A literature class ought always to be informal, we say, with an atmosphere of home discussion, building for the students the habit of connecting books with home and leisure time. In a small class, of course, this is easy to achieve. The friendly group you see here is Dr. S. Wilcox Harvey's literature class, meeting in the library at West Hill School. West Hill took its name from the original name of old Beacon Hill, in Boston. Its buildings, for classes and dormitories, dignified and mellow houses once the homes of Boston's old families, face the historic Boston Common and the Public Garden near by.

Through the Editor's Window

'What Makes a Good Secretary?'

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A girl I once knew belonged to a family of daughters, and their father saw to it that each one in addition to a good background of education was taught a special skill so that in case of need she could earn her own living. Although all the girls married, some of them in later years found the skills highly useful. One in particular was left with young children to bring up alone. She fortunately had had secretarial training—always useful, it seems!—and not only brought up and educated her two boys but became an ideal secretary, herself, doing a highly important work.

I thought of this recently when the subject of secretarial training came up during a talk with Miss Nellie Bradford Dyer, a member of the faculty of West Hill School. West Hill is a young and active school for girls who desire two years of all-around education beyond high school with a specialty such as one of the arts, or something in the business field. In fact, I believe you may indicate your specialty and the school will see that you are supplied, for it brings in teachers from special schools in case of need. Miss Dyer has charge of secretarial studies.

* * *

"What makes a good secretary?" I asked her. She thought a moment.

Of course, it goes without saying that she should be well trained, should have skill, speed, and facility in shorthand and typewriting, should know business practices and office ways, Miss Dyer began—but this, it seems, is only the beginning.

Both while training for her job and after she is in the business world she should give herself time to acquire and maintain "a background of culture," Miss Dyer went on, warming to her subject. An enriched background, with cultural interests constantly explored as an avocation during her active business years, will deepen her character and make her seem "more of a person."

* * *

Because her work confines her to an office, she ought to balance this with some wholesome outdoor activity, Miss Dyer advised further. "Sports in season, or the joy of working in her own garden."

On the job itself, there are standards and aims a girl should work for, tests she should give herself. Here are a few, as this teacher of secretaries gave them:

Am I a good sport about taking correction? Am I adjustable enough to change my ways when desired? Can I follow instructions to the letter? Do I make the interests of my employer my own interests, working for them as eagerly as I would for my own? Do I study his tastes, habits, and even his little idiosyncrasies, always making generous allowance for what seem to be shortcomings, and ever with the idea of making myself more aware of how to meet his needs? Do I guard confidential matters with alertness? Do I refrain from office gossip? Do I put in some time and honest effort studying those subjects which will give me a broader understanding of both the specific and the larger field in which I am employed—as, for example, dyes and also the textile business, paper and also publishing?

"A good secretary needs to think about her personal appearance and her bearing, too," Miss Dyer added. She should dress in good taste, which means smartly and becomingly but conservatively. She should study her coloring, her hair, eyes, skin, "and choose those colors which complement her own." She should give the appearance of good health, "using only enough makeup to accomplish this." She can learn to carry herself well, to walk about buoyantly and quietly, and to have a pleasant, cordial manner which shows interest without injecting personality. Her voice should be well modulated and well pitched. If she has not had voice and speech in secretarial school she might well take some work along these lines, for it is important. She needs to watch her facial expression, also. People who pay attention to dress and other appearances so often forget this. They will put on makeup but not take off an unhappy or anxious look. The ideal secretary "has a sunny, purposeful facial expression that signifies a sincerity about her work," Miss Dyer ended.

Her advice throughout would go for any of us, on the job or at home, whether secretary, employer, or homemaker, I told her.

Encourage Them to Plant Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Milwaukee, Wis.

Wood is important to victory. The U. S. Forest Service says five mature trees are needed for each soldier. Forests are being cut down on the widest scale in history. So boys and girls and grownups too are planning to plant Victory Trees in honor of relatives and friends in the Armed Forces, including the Wacs and the Waves.

Persons enlisting in the Victory Tree Army will find that native trees are usually best, especially those that will meet particular needs—shade trees, flowering trees, nut trees, trees that bind the soil firmly in place; and trees for food and shelter for birds. Foresters and nurserymen will be glad to help choose proved species with the best chance to survive and yield greatest permanent benefit.

Neighborhood studies may discover possibilities. Probably most persons think first of public parks, but many schoolgrounds and roadsides as well as neglected streets and lanes need trees. There is room too for V-Trees in school forests in many States.

Community Forests

Why not start a community forest? There are over 2,000 such forests in the United States, and there is space for thousands more. Community forests make handy picnic and general recreation places for everyone. They are also outdoor textbooks, significant social and economic "examples" for each generation, with the answers on the front pages. Correct harvesting of ripe trees makes money for community betterment, and keeps a growing forest.

Millions of logs are rolling into war factories — for aircraft, arms, ammunition; barracks, boats, bridges; clothing, crates, charcoal, cellulose; gliders, gas masks; plastics, plywoods, parachutes, wood wool, wood wings for planes—to name a few of the more than 1,200 war uses for wood. The Office of War Information says we are just as dependent on wood today as in the brig and frigate days of John Paul Jones.

Youth on the Forest Front

The war on the Forest front must be won mainly by youth. Foresters have gone to the fighting fronts around the globe. Neither State nor Federal foresters have means to maintain nurseries or to plant seedlings. All their powers are spent supervising timber cutting and fire control.

Young people may also get into the Nationwide Forest Fire Prevention Campaigns by guarding forest resources that will be needed to build anew in this and other lands.

Margaret March-Mount

[Detailed information about the purpose and observance of Arbor Day, which originated in Nebraska in 1872, may be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1492. Free as long as supply lasts. Write Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.]

Teen-Age War Service Project

"Want marketing done? Errands run? Dishes washed in the evening? Children cared for by the hour? Then phone GIRLS FOR VICTORY . . . 2004.

This classified advertisement appeared in the newspaper of a Southern California war plant town, to bring joy to the hearts of many busy working wives and mothers, and to begin a wartime service by a group of teen-age girls.

The project, planned by Betty Kay, 14, for her own town, may well be started in other towns by girls too young for full-time war work and yet eager to serve their country and their neighbors in some way during after-school hours and week ends.

Betty Kay's plan is simple. She organized a group of friends and suggested they do this work and charge 50 cents an hour, the general charge in this particular town for the care of children.

They run errands, wash dishes in the evening, care for children, and do light household tasks, but no laundry or heavy cleaning, and, except in unusual cases and at the suggestions of an individual girl, no cooking or meal preparation.

Betty Kay serves as agent for employer and employee. Requests for help come to her home, and she assigns girls to meet these. The group members are listed alphabetically, and thus called, so that no favoritism will be shown. For each one-time call a member pays Betty Kay a 10-cent commission. When a girl undertakes regular work for one employer, she drops out of the co-operating group until she is again available for one-time call. For assignment to a regular employer she pays a commission of 50 cents.

Out of her commissions, Betty Kay defrays advertising, telephone and other incidental expenses. The balance is her remuneration for the hours she spends at work. Much of her time now is spent in contacting new girls trustworthy enough to join her group.

Her plan calls for a limited number of hours of work per day for each girl. These hours were set by the school attendance officer, a woman who has taken an active interest in backing the project.

Inasmuch as most communities have regulations governing work permits for school pupils, attendance officers or school officials are glad to be consulted about plans for projects such as this, and to co-operate in forwarding them.

What Betty Kay and her GIRLS FOR VICTORY are doing in one Southern California town may well be done by other girls.

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The Home Forum

Universal Fellowship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE COMPELLING QUESTION, "How can strife be finally stayed and stilled?" is in the hearts and on the lips of all right-minded citizens in these days of world travail. Men's thoughts eagerly reach out towards new means, new methods, new prospects, political, social, national, international, searching among known and unknown, tried and untried, theories for a master solution to a seemingly insoluble human problem.

In the practice of a universal Christianity there is neither place nor opportunity for strife or violence; yet Jesus used the weapon called "the scourge" to cleanse the temple of its defilers in the first century, and the governments of the enlightened peoples in our age have been compelled to organize and utilize all possible resources for protective, defensive, and offensive measures.

In both national and international life we find the spirit of unflagging endeavor permeating every phase of human activity, be it in the home, the workshop, politics, education, or industry. Advancement at this stage must be won through the tongue, pen, vote, and even the sword. Men have struggled and fought, in their efforts for reform. They have sometimes suffered periods of stagnation or revolution, discouragement, even despair, largely because they have sought to impose their reforms upon others, not realizing that universal progression is assured and secured only as individual thought responds to higher ways and learns to love and live them.

* * *

It is example, winged with vision, enthusiasm, and sacrifice, not merely precept and theory, that wins men's hearts and ensures their co-operation, changing their outlook and ideals and regenerating character and conduct. It is disinterested love of humanity, such as inspired the Founder of Christianity, which opens the way for the exercise of a better national and international understanding, for juster laws and a closer approximation to divine precepts.

The prophet Malachi, viewing with deep disapprobation the conduct of the people in his day, exclaimed (2:10): "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us? why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?" Centuries later the same motives and actions have appeared, and on a scale so gigantic as to threaten to engulf the greater part of mankind. How can we find and bring into operation a remedy?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 275): "Christian Science can and does produce universal fellowship. As the sequence of divine Love it explains love, it lives love, it demonstrates love." In these few but significant words Mrs. Eddy defines in part the great underlying purpose of Christian Science—a purpose having its roots in the unchanging love of God for man, and its fruits in the love of man for God and his brother.

* * *

Universal fellowship—all-embracing comradeship! Do not these words immediately bring to thought the real and permanent answer to the question, "How can strife be finally stayed and stilled?" Here indeed is to be found an eloquent summary of the teaching and example of Christ Jesus. He who could say with intimate and sublime conviction, "I and my Father are one" (John 10:30), and could prove this unity in his daily life, could teach men this oneness as their own spiritual identity and could further reveal it to them as the true nature and endowment of all men.

He who walked the waves, stilled the tempest, escaped the mob, and triumphed over cross and grave, possessed the all-satisfying answer to every problem confronting the human race. Christ Jesus, aware of his own divine origin and of the fatherhood of God, pointed the way to universal brotherhood in the words (John 17:21), "That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us." Above the maelstrom of conflicting interests and racial hatreds, false idealism and selfish ambition, the spirit of the Christ expressed in this prayer calls to us all today to follow through wilderness, Gethsemane, judgment hall, and Calvary, even "out as far as Bethany" (Luke 24:50), by enduring, overcoming, and ascending footsteps.

* * *

As the spiritual significance of Mrs. Eddy's profound definition of universal fellowship is accepted and acted upon, as men learn to explain, live, and demonstrate love daily, even hourly, in all their contacts—intimate, social, and world-wide—the vast horizon of potentialities will clear; and the day of a permanent and far-reaching fellowship will appear, based on the unchanging fatherhood of God and its correlative, the brotherhood of man. Whatsoever may seem to be the things that separate us humanly do not exist divinely. Let us therefore be as radical in dealing with these seeming differences as we should be in confronting and destroying the evidence of disease. The divine ideal of universal fellowship, of oneness with the Father and with each other, demands of us that we prove what we are, namely, the sons of God, and that we give of our love and understanding in uniting all peoples in one purpose, the establishment of the kingdom of heaven on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
JOURNAL

Founded by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials on the application of Christian Science to immediate problems, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication and is most helpful to travelers. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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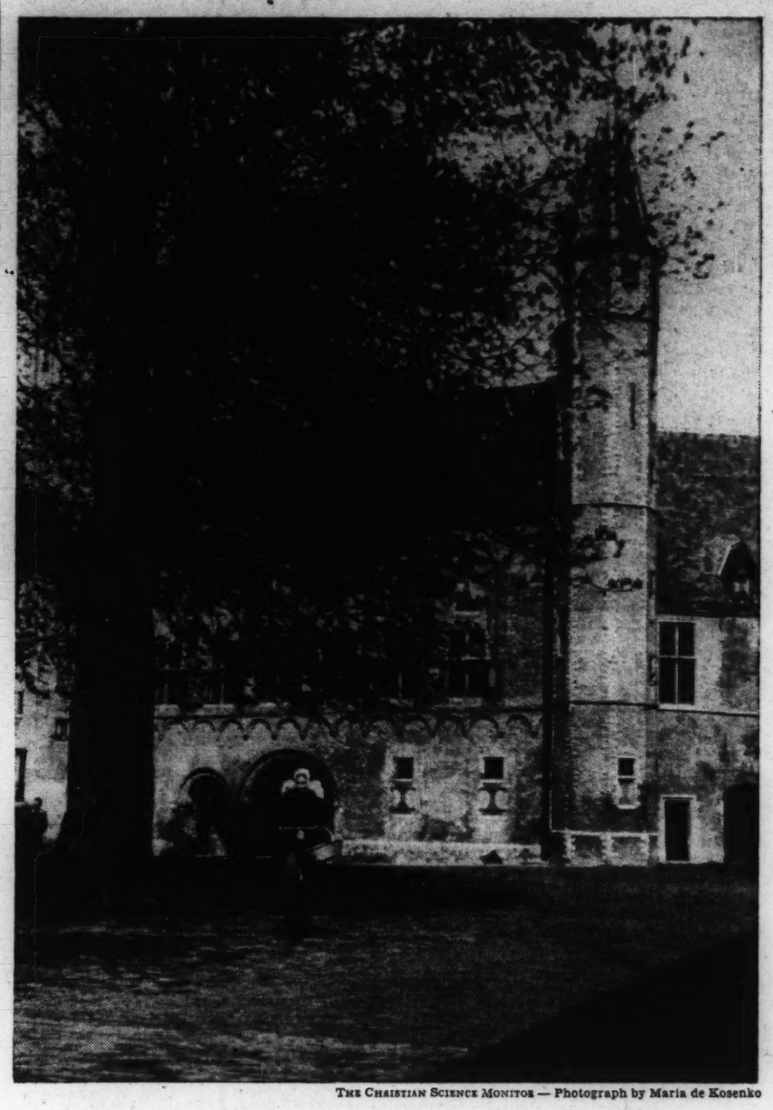

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Maria de Kosenko

GOING TO MARKET IN THE ANCIENT TOWN OF MIDDELBURG, ZEALAND

THE HISTORY of the Dutch province of Zealand is unique in a way, for Zealand has triumphed after a long struggle with an arm of the sea. At different times, each one of its five islands has been completely submerged; and it is said that, for several years, nothing was to be seen of one of them except the tips of the church steeples peeping out of the water.

The capital of Zealand is the quaint and picturesque town of Middelburg, which dates as far back as the thirteenth century. Curiously enough, it was once a port; but, due to another prank of the sea, it has become an inland town situated several miles away from the coast. The rivers of the Meuse and Scheldt, as they empty themselves into the sea, continually deposit large quantities of mud, so that little by little the islands have become enlarged and their shore-line extended beyond their original boundaries. In fact, the island of South Beveland has already reached the continent!

The coat-of-arms of Zealand is interesting, representing a lion in the act of swimming, above which is written: "Luctor et emergo."

The dikes are still a matter of great importance, for at high tide all of Zealand is below sea-level. The people preserve their ancient customs to a large extent and live a peaceful and a prosperous life. While the costumes differ a little on each island, the women all wear dark-colored clothes and stiff white headdresses.

The young woman in this photograph is cycling through the old medieval square on her way to market.

The Little Fox

He stood in shadow where the wood
raised silver pillars to the moon,
and heard the owl in hunting mood,
and heard the sadly laughing loon.

He lifted nose above the dark
to smell a fire he could not see,
and sleeping men, then gave a bark
of smug superiority.

KEITH THOMAS

Wereldvriendschap

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN DEZEN TIJD van wereldschokkende gebeurtenissen rijst er in het hart en op de lippen van ieder rechtgeaard burger de dringende vraag: „Hoe kunnen wij den strijd voorgoed bedaren en stillen?" Vol verlangen trachten de menschen nieuwe middelen, nieuwe werkwijzen en nieuwe vooruitzichten, zoowel op politiek, maatschappelijk en nationaal als op internationaal gebied te vinden en zoeken onder bekende en onbekende, beproefde en onbeproefde theorieën naar een afdoende oplossing van het schijnbaar onoplosbare probleem der menschheid.

In de toepassing van een wereldomvattend Christendom is er plaats noch gelegenheid voor strijd of geweld; toch gebruikte Jezus als zijn wapen „een zweep" om in zijn tijd den tempel van alle ontwijders te reinigen; en zoo zijn, in onze dagen, de regeeringen der beschaafde volken gedwongen geweest alle mogelijke hulpbronnen voor het gebruik van beschermende, verdedigende en aanvallende middelen te organiseeren.

Overal, bij de menschen thuis, op hun werkplaats, in politieke kringen, op het gebied van onderwijs, van nijverheid, of waar ook, zien wij den geest van onverflauwde krachtsinspanning zoowel het nationale als het internationale leven doordringen. Zooals de zaken nu staan, moet vooruitgang niet alleen bevorderd worden door middel van het gesproken en geschreven woord, of bij stemming, maar zoo noodig met de wapens. Met kracht en geweld hebben de menschen getracht elkander te hervormen. Nu eens hebben zij een tijd van stilstand doorgemaakt, door tijden van omwenteling gevolgd, dan weer zijn zij gebukt gegaan onder ontmoediging, zelfs wanhoop, grootendeels omdat zij alles in 't werk stelden om anderen te hervormen en niet beseften, dat de vooruitgang der wereld alleen wordt bevorderd en bestendigd, naargelang de gedachten der enkelingen door verhevener beweegredenen worden aangespoord en stervelingen leeren een beteren weg te verkiezen en te volgen.

* * *

Ons voorbeeld, op de wieken van visie, geestdrift en zelfopoffering gedragen, zal eerder het hart der menschen tot onze zijde overhalen dan onze voorschriften en theorieën—een goed voorbeeld zal ons hun medewerking bezorgen, zal hun gezichtspunten en idealen veranderen en hun karakter en gedrag hervormen. Een belangelooze liefde voor de menschheid, gelijk aan die waardoor de Grondlegger van het Christendom werd bezield, zal den weg openstellen voor het kweeken van een betere nationale en internationale verstandhouding, voor rechtvaardiger wetten en een getrouwer navolgen van de goddelijke verordeningen.

Toen de profeet Maleachi het gedrag van het volk uit zijn tijd eens met afkeuring gadesloeg, riep hij uit: „Hebben wij niet allen éénen Vader? Heeft niet één God ons geschapen? Waarom handelen wij dan trouweloosljk, de één tegen den ander, ontheiligende het verbond onzer vaderen?" (Mal. 2:10). En nu, na zoovele eeuwen, zijn dezelfde motieven weer werkzaam en worden zij door dezelfde afkeurenswaardige handelingen gevolgd, doch thans op zoo'n reusachtige schaal, dat het meerendeel der menschen er met ondergang door wordt bedreigd. Waar kunnen wij het redmiddel vinden en hoe moet het worden toegepast?

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap en schrijfster van het leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] schrijft op blz. 275 van *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany:* „De Christelijke Wetenschap kan en zal een wereldvriendschap vormen. Voortvloeiende uit de goddelijke Liefde verklaart zij liefde, ademt zij liefde en geeft zij het bewijs van liefde." In zoo weinige woorden, die echter vol beteekenis zijn, geeft Mrs. Eddy een gedeeltelijke bepaling van het groote, fundamenteele doel der Christelijke Wetenschap—een doel, dat in de onveranderlijke liefde van God voor den mensch is geworteld, terwijl haar vruchten uit de liefde van den mensch voor God en voor zijn medemensch voortkomen.

* * *

Wereldvriendschap—een alomvattende kameraadschap! Roepen deze woorden niet onmiddellijk tot onze gedachte het ware en eeuwige antwoord op de vraag: „Hoe kunnen wij den strijd voorgoed bedaren en stillen?" In die vier woorden kan men een welsprekende samenvatting van de leer en het voorbeeld van Christus Jezus vinden. Hij, die met innerlijke, verheven overtuiging zeggen kon: „Ik en de Vader zijn één" (Joh. 10:30, N. V.) en deze eenheid in zijn dagelijksch leven met bewijzen kon staven, kon ook anderen leeren, dat deze eenheid hun eigen geestelijke wezenseenheid was en kon hun verder aantoonen, dat die eenheid de ware natuur van den mensch was, een godsgave die allen toebehoort.

Hij, die over de zee wandelde, den storm bedaarde, aan de menigte ontkwam, over het kruis en het graf zegevierde, was in 't bezit van het algenoegzame antwoord op elk vraagstuk, dat zich aan het menschelijk geslacht voordoet. Christus Jezus, die zich zoowel van zijn eigen goddelijken oorsprong als van het vaderschap van God bewust was, heeft den weg naar universeele broederschap in de volgende bewoording aangegeven: „ . . . opdat zij allen één zijn, gelijk Gij, Vader, in mij en ik in U, dat ook zij in Ons [één] zijn" (Joh. 17:21, N. V.). Boven den maalstroom van tegenstrijdige belangen en rassenhaat, bedrieglijk idealisme en zelfzoekende eerzucht, roept heden de geest van den Christus, zooals die in dit gebed tot uiting komt, ons allen toe den Wegwijzer door de woestijn, naar Gethsemané, in de gerechtszaal en naar den Calvarieberg, ja zelfs „naar buiten tot aan Bethanië" (Luc. 24:50) te volgen door in lijdzaamheid, maar steeds overwinnende, in zijn omhoogstijgende voetstappen te treden.

* * *

In zoover als de geestelijke beteekenis van Mrs. Eddy's diepzinnige bepaling van wereldvriendschap wordt aanvaard en in practijk gebracht; in zoover als de menschen leeren, hoe liefde in het ware licht te stellen, hoe er naar te leven en er dagelijks, ja van uur tot uur, de bewijzen van te geven, hetzij in intiemen kring, hetzij in hun aanraking met maatschappelijke en wereldwijde belangen—zal het onmetelijk verschiet der gebeurlijkheden opklaren en de dag van een eeuwige en alomvattende gemeenschap zal aanbreken, een gemeenschap, die op het onveranderlijke vaderschap van God en de daarmede nauwverbonden broederschap der menschen is gevestigd. Wat ons ook op menschelijk gebied gescheiden moge houden, het heeft geen bestaan op het goddelijk gebied. Laten wij daarom even grondig te werk gaan bij het wegruimen van de schijnbaar bestaande verschillen als bij het vernietigen van het getuigenis van ziekte, wanneer dit ons aanstaart. Het goddelijk ideaal der wereldvriendschap, der eenheid met den Vader en met elkander, eischt van ons, dat wij het bewijs leveren van hetgeen wij zijn, namelijk, de zonen Gods, en dat wij er ons met liefde en inzicht aan zullen wijden alle volken in het eene doel, de vestiging van het koninkrijk der hemelen op aarde, te vereenigen.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A World of Ladybirds

WE FOUND THEM first on the eighteenth of July when we climbed up at dusk to see the world. That is the charmed half-hour of our summer day—that point between fading sunset and the first blinking on of lights out Denver-way. But we forgot to look at the world that night, for discovering the ladybirds.

* * *

Emancipation Hill is more bald than wooded, more gravelly than grassy. The hilltop looks windswept at any season: with the characteristic bare patches, stunted trees, and the one gaunt derelict with twisted branches standing off by itself. In winter, snow lies there in ripples like sand on windblown dunes. Drifts pile up on the lee of the crest. It is not what one would call a protected hilltop—not enough shade for summer, not enough windbreak for winter.

That night, so close to mid-July, we wondered as we reached the top what had happened to the little pines. In the dusking, we seemed to see a strange orange blight on trunks and branches, on end-tufts of needles which had become bright orange flowers. What *was* it? No blight at all, but ladybirds. Thousands of ladybirds. Tens of thousands.

They were packed tight against each other on the south side of some of the trees, tight as scales on armor. Fifty to a square inch, we estimated. And uncountable square inches. They covered the shady side of boulders; they crowded under the half-exposed roots of an old stump; they gathered close to each other and on top of each other in dry needles at the base of scrubby trees. For us, that night, it was not a world of vistas in sunset aftershine. It was a world of ladybirds.

* * *

We had seen the bright spotted beetles in numbers before, when we climbed to the top of a certain low mountain in late fall or early spring. They were always something to watch for. But—if one can visually measure unmeasurably small things like ladybirds—we had never seen more than a pint of them patched over a half-dozen boulders and under a half-dozen sticks. Now on our own Emancipation Hill, there were pints and pints. And pints.

We knew ladybirds hibernated in sociability. We had read about their massed winterings in the California Sierras and in Yosemite canyons. We knew about their value in controlling aphids in orchards and truck gardens, and how they were often gathered while hibernating and kept in cold storage until spring, when they would be set loose in gardens. But all that seemed very far away from our special hill, where it was July of a hotter-than-usual summer. Where winter was five months off.

There was nothing to do but write to the state agricultural college. "We wonder if you could give us some information about the habits of ladybirds. Is this massing common? Continuous? Purposeful? Can it be hibernation—in July!"

* * *

Then came the answer from the agricultural college. Yes, it must be preparation for hibernation. It was not uncommon for lady beetles to hibernate at altitudes from six to eight thousand feet. One year the beetles had been found in quantity in the foothills in August. But July seemed early. Yet there was no other explanation. Could we make more observations, send more data?

The ladybirds became our private drama. We climbed to see them when the sun was glittering in lapis lazuli sky, when air smelled of rain, when the Glacier was hidden by clouds, when the warmth of summer drifted eastward over the valley with the coming of a mountain breeze.

* * *

Came mid-August. Could we, the entomologist wrote, send from a half-pint to a pint of our beetles for observation and study? He suggested we could put excelsior in a grocery box and put the beetles on the excelsior.

Unfortunately, the day we planned to go to town, with "express office" as one of the dozen stops on our list, was warm and humid. Climbing up the hill in early afternoon, with our carton and excelsior and big spoon and wrapping-paper, we panted and pushed back our hats. The ladybirds seemed to be more active than usual, yet gentle enough. Until we began to bother them. As we scooped them up from under rocks and trees, along with bits of bark and dry needles, they suddenly became dynamos of energy. They objected to us, to the spoon, to the box, to the excelsior. They began to swarm out of the carton almost as fast as we could put them in. Some even found their wings again and flew. The whole hilltop seemed to move with orange and black. We mopped our heads. Even after we closed the box, ladybirds found cracks and squeezed out—until we got back home to the gummed brown tape.

Inside the carton, what a racket! What a click-click of thousands of beetles milling around. Fifteen hundred to an ounce. That would mean twelve thousand clicking orange shells, if we had managed to get a half-pint.

* * *

The man at the express office listened, smiled, and wrote "Ladybugs—live" for the first time in his life. And for the first time in our lives we dispatched ladybirds (live) on an unwilling journey, in the interests of natural science.

AILEEN F. FISHER

Letter to a Farmer-Soldier

Our harvests are in
Warm and sweet with the sun!
And heaped in the bin
Go the fruits—the hay in the barn
Is holding the scent of its clover—
The sibilant yarn
Of the wielded scythe is over.
Each widespread field
Has ceased to trouble
Under the tread of the reapers:
The golden stubble
Lies open now
To the little runners of fall:
Summer has stacked her plenty.
Every wall
Breaks out the red of the creepers.
The separate bright leaves pause
In a first flight earthward—
And at sunset we close the doors.
We wait—we know you will come—
And we know, wherever you roam,
You will want this news of home
In September, and afternoon—
And we love you—late and soon!

EDNA MEAD

Informed by the True Spirit of Poetry

ARTISTIC WORK is a most difficult kind of labor. You cannot say to yourself, in relation to it, "I will interpret this," or "I will explain that," or "I will preach this other." If you go forth definitely with any such particular intention your own creative writing will turn on you and rend you as an artist. . . . A certain spontaneity is the life blood of poetry. So our modern poetry has been a carnival of experimentation, our poets have attacked the mechanics of poetry with the same ingenuity that our inventors, our captains of industry, and our financiers attacked the problems of building big cities, opening new areas for cultivation, financing big industrial operations, and so on. And, equally naturally, the true spirit of poetry, informing that which we call great, has waited upon comparatively few of the experimenting technicians. So far we can see—and no farther—to-day. In the meanwhile the poetic art in America has greatly revived. We are beginning to be able to express our epoch artistically in a number of different ways, in poetry among them.—From the Introduction to "Poems for Youth," compiled by WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT. (New York: Dutton.)

Washington Irving's "Sunnyside"

IRVING BOUGHT the place in 1835. He had returned from a sojourn of many years abroad with a desire to indulge in the pleasures of a real home of his own, where he could have quiet and enjoy the companionship of some of his near relatives. The place he chose was merely a ten-acre farm on which stood a small stone house. It had formerly belonged to a man named Wolfert Acker and was known as "Wolfert's Roost," the latter word meaning rest. Irving's original intention was that the place should be nothing more than a summer retreat, inexpensive and simply furnished; but he did much more than he at first had in mind doing, and it became his permanent residence. He remodeled the cottage and it acquired a tower, and a whimsical weathervane said to have come from a windmill at the gate of Rotterdam in Holland. But whatever changes were made, its quaint Dutch characteristics were carefully preserved and, as the author observed, it continued to be "as full of angles and corners as an old cocked hat." He made it one of the snuggest and most picturesque residences on the river. With its sheltering groves and secluded walks and grassy glades and its wide-reaching view of the river it was an ideal home for such a man of letters as Irving. In a short time it had become the dearest spot on earth to him, and he always left it with reluctance and returned to it with eager delight. Since Irving's time the house has been greatly enlarged, but the most characteristic portion of the old residence has been retained, and the newer part is in the rear, so that Sunnyside in its general aspect is the same as Irving left it. The coziness and retirement of the house are delightful. It is like a human bird's nest. The grounds are ample, with many old and lofty trees, and include a brook that courses down a rocky hollow and then lingers through the lush weeds and grasses of a little meadow.—From "The Picturesque Hudson," by CLIFTON JOHNSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1943

Nazis Wage Italy Campaign On Propaganda-War Fronts

Allies soon to face more crack German troops withdrawn from the Russian front—Four of Germany's ablest field marshals are now leading armies on the Italian boot or on fronts connected therewith.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 18 — Relaiable reports from Italy clearly indicate that the Germans are determined to conduct there two formidable campaigns—one, a military battle against the invading Allied armies, and the other a propagandist onslaught against possible Italian co-operation with the United Nations in parts still occupied by German troops.

Bitter fighting in the Battle of Salerno bears out the impression gained from Hitler's speech of Sept. 10 that the Germans would resist to the utmost in Italy, since they realized this was a vital part of the Battle of Germany. Another equally vital part of the battle is being fought out on Russian soil.

From the viewpoint of the Allies, this means that soon they will be—if they are not already—at grips with the main enemy forces. This fact is borne out by reports from neutral sources that large numbers of crack German troops have been withdrawn from the Russian front to Italy.

Best Officers in South

Further corroboration of this is seen in the fact that four of Germany's ablest field marshals now are leading the Nazi armies in Italy or on fronts connected therewith.

Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt commands in South France, General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in North Italy, and Field Marshal Albert Kesselring in the center, while Col. Gen. Baron von Weichs is in charge in the Balkans.

Undoubtedly, the delay in Italy's capitulation greatly helped the Germans to strengthen their military positions in Italy, though naturally the Reich press gives German military strategy all the credit.

"The German High Command, acting at lightning speed," one newspaper comments, "knew how to gain possession of the best key positions in Italy. Now we are reaping the harvest."

Propaganda Plum

German propaganda organs naturally make the most of reports of Mussolini's escape from Italy to become head of a new puppet Fascist Government. This has served German interests in a number of ways:

First, it afforded excellent relief at a time when Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels had nothing cheerful to offer his public.

Second, this coup makes excellent propaganda on behalf of the SS Corps, for which an intensive recruiting campaign is now going on..

Third and most important, it will enable the Germans to carry on more successfully their efforts to sow greater discord among the Italians—especially those half-hearted and inclined to side with the Allies.

Fourth, undoubtedly this coup will have, even though but temporarily, the effect upon satelites in Southeast Europe of making them hesitate still longer before forming a decision, since they will wait to see the effect upon the Italian people.

News from Berlin

The first public announcement of Mussolini's new party came in a pronouncement yesterday over the Berlin Radio. In order to play up the sensational note the proclamation interrupted a musical program.

The Germans naturally intend to do all possible to utilize the Mussolini puppet government in a manner similar to that in which exiled governments from occupied countries have been used by the United Nations, emphasizing—however illogically—the legal continuity of the Italian state through Mussolini.

Nazional Zeitung of Essen comments: "Italy's dropping out of the war is quite out of the question since the liberation of Il Duce."

According to other German press comments, the decision as to where this puppet government will be established depends upon Mussolini, though a North Italian city has been mentioned. Some doubts appear to exist even in the thoughts of Germans as to whether any worth-while Fascist government can be established, Berlin circles maliciously questioning whether there are enough Fascists to fill a government.

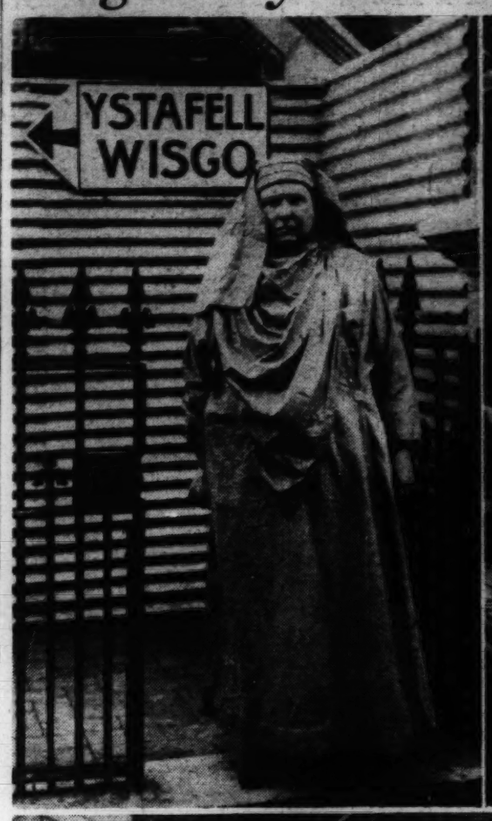
But this will not stay Hitler's hand and all possible propaganda value is being squeezed out of this escapade. The appeal of the so-called National Fascist Government has been radioed to Italians via the Essen station saying, among other things, "Italians, your new Fascist Government now has its old leader. Rally round him as round a living flag. Amid the rage of the enemy and shameful disasters, in the middle of the desperate struggle, let certainty be reborn that 'we will win'."

There is little reliable information regarding the attitude of the Italians in North and Central Italy. One neutral report states that large bodies of German soldiers appearing in North Italy were greeted by local Italians "loyally but without enthusiasm."

There probably is a good deal of truth in the viewpoint that much of the population is not so upset on ideological grounds by what has happened as by being "constantly in the throes of anxiety at not being in the right camp" —by which is meant that they are displaying an opportunism which is disturbed at possibility they may side with the defeated rather than the victors.

This is not surprising, since it is nearly a generation since the mass of Italian people has had any real determining voice in national affairs and since the United Nations obtained Italy's "unconditional surrender" by what may be termed a diplomatic short cut rather than an appeal to popular sentiment.

Pageantry and Pomp of Past Mark Welsh Eisteddfod



Wide World

Personages and Scenes at Congress of Bards and Minstrels in Bangor County Theater

Upper left: Jeremiah Jones wearing his blue literary bardic robes. He has translated more plays from English into Welsh than any other of his countrymen. He is seen leaving the "robing room," as the sign above indicates. Upper right: A procession of robed bards, headed by sword-bearer, trumpeter and archdruid, entering the theater for the Eisteddfod. Lower left: On the stage at the Eisteddfod. Archdruid Crwys, in the center, greets a Russian visitor. Lower right: Part of the ceremonies of honoring the winning bard of the year. The archdruid raises his sword of peace and cries three times: "Is it peace?" The people shout back: "Peace!" Then the champion bard, Dewi Emyrus (in front of the chair) sits down and the ancient Chairing Song is sung.

Morgan Books Display Epic U. S. History

Exhibition of rare volumes pictures first 3 centuries of America's development—1492 to 1792.

By Ernest C. Sherburne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—A pictorial and rare book exhibition called "The Development of America, 1492-1792," has been opened free to the public at the Pierpont Morgan Library, 20 East Thirty-sixth Street. It may be seen from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sundays and legal holidays.

Visitors will gain new perspectives on the history of the United States from the Discovery period down to the adoption of the Constitution. For a ready introduction to the display there are frames around the walls of the largest gallery containing portraits and autograph letters of the men who helped form the Union—John Adams, Ethan Allen, David Crockett, Nathan Hale, Alexander Hamilton, John Hancock, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, John Paul Jones, the Marquis de Lafayette, James Monroe, Paul Revere, Thomas Paine, Benjamin Franklin, and George Washington. Dolly Madison and Abigail Adams are represented, too.

For added interest to visitors there are five great tapestries from the Morgan collection covering the upper half of the walls. They were woven in France during the early part of the 17th century by Flemish workmen and have for their subject Diana the Huntress. On these tapestries is the coat of arms of the Pallavicini family of Genoa.

Also on the wall of this hall are two documents relating to he witchcraft persecution at Salem, Mass., in 1692, one a written accusation against the Rev. George Burroughs, the most distinguished victim of the trials, and the other a letter pleading for mercy, addressed to the Governor by Rebecha Eames, urging that she had been so frightened when questioned that she "did not know a word of what she said." She was pardoned before the time came to carry out the sentence of execution passed upon her.

Important Books Loaned

All the treasures shown are from the Morgan Collection, apart from certain loans of important books from two friends of the Library. Wartime conditions, it was explained, have compelled the Pierpont Morgan Library to send away for safekeeping some of its most important books and manuscripts relating to America, yet it is felt that the present exhibition is representative of the chief phases of American development during the two centuries after 1492.

The exhibition begins with four cases in the foyer, containing books and maps relating to the period of discovery, exploration, and conquest—Columbus, Vespucci, Magellan, Cortés and Pizarro. In the main gallery there are 16 cases containing books, manuscripts and maps relating to the exploration of the coast of North America, the French Empire in North America, Florida, the Carolina and Georgia, Virginia and Maryland: Dutch New York, English New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; New England, the Indian Wars, the growth of liberal ideas, the outbreak of the Revolution, the Revolution and the peace and after. One additional case is devoted to Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, and four more cases in the entrance hall are concerned with George Washington.

Struggle of the Nations

The exhibition, as stated in the catalogue, indicates that "the drama of American history is in part accounted for by the conflict between Spain, intent upon holding its rich and vast colonies, and other European nations—France, Holland and England—nursing tardily developed ambitions of American empire. . . . The effectual hemming in of the English colonies to the relatively narrow strip of country east of the Appalachian range was the irritant which brought on a series of conflicts between the French and English in America." Then followed the dominance of England in the affairs of the new country, leading to further struggles until the Colonies won their freedom in the Revolution. All these formative elements are clearly traced in this exhibition.

Of particular interest, because little known, perhaps, to desultory readers of history, is the report of Giovanni de Verrazano, Italian navigator, on the voyage he made under the auspices of the King of France, Francis I, in 1524. He explored the coast of North America from North Carolina to Maine without finding the northwest passage to Cathay for which he was seeking.

Here, too, is a book by Richard Hakluyt in which are collated the reports of the discoveries by the Cabots, Verrazano, Cartier, the Ribaut settlement in Florida and other explorations. This was about 1600, and it is interesting to note how the place names of French Canada have persisted down to today. Gaspé is spelled Gaspay on one of the maps. A large part of what is now New England was called "Norombega." West of Florida stretched Galicia. Beyond the Mississippi was the unknown, but Greenland is partly shown.

Chaplains Ask Divine Aid In Decisions of Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — Prayer that the providence of God will guard the destiny of the United States and guide the decisions of its leaders "through the perils of these times" marked the reconvening of Congress this week.

Following are the words with which the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain, opened the session of the Senate.

"Our Father who are in heaven and in the earth and in the hearts of men, hallowed be Thy name. Without Thee, our striving would be losing. Our strength unequal to our tasks. Undergird us, we beseech Thee, with Thine enabling might, in the inner man. To us in Thy providence has been given a place of awesome responsibility in this supreme hour of the centuries. We would exercise that stewardship of power with anxious care and deep humility.

"In these fateful days lead us to right decisions and to that wisdom which is from above. Conscious of a cloud of witnesses of the past and of the present, whose searching eyes are upon us in this historic chamber, may we here consecrate ourselves anew to the fulfillment of the aims and dreams of a new world for which our sons are dying on the far battlefields of freedom. Keep us from any denial of the faith for which they are giving their all."

It was as guardian and trustee of the future of America that the Rev. James S. Montgomery, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, bespoke the support of God for the members of the lower chamber.

"Standing at the threshold of unparalleled responsibilities, we pray for a deep realization of our mission," he prayed. "Diffuse our deepest beings with a consuming energy and devotion that we may do that which honor and conscience demand. Without hesitation or vacillation, casting aside sectional and political differences, may we work in unity for a common goal.

"Blessed Lord, enable us to renounce all selfish ambitions that this anguished world may be redeemed from its inhuman hordes. Comfort and sustain our fellow countrymen who are far away on the battle lines and give consolation to those who wait for their return. Only the hope of a better world reconciles us to its present tragedies. Almighty God, be with our notable President each passing hour, also with our most capable Speaker, the leaders, and all members that Thy will may be magnified in all decisions."

Minister Appointed N. Y. War Work Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Announcement of the appointment of the Rev. W. Glenn Roberts as director of religious work for the United Service Organizations-Young Men's Christian Association groups aiding war production workers was announced here today. Mr. Roberts, a graduate of Columbia University, was formerly a Y. M. C. A. secretary, but has been in pastoral and church federation work in Brooklyn for the past 16 years. He is a minister in the Religious Society of Friends and has worked among the coal miners of Pennsylvania.

The announcement says that thousands of defense workers and their families have moved into centers where Mr. Roberts will work, some of which are not easily accessible to existing church facilities.

German Morning Prayers Radiocast From Moscow

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM—Morning prayers in German are being broadcast over the Moscow Radio by an announcer identified as Josef Kaiser, a German clergyman, according to a report here.

The broadcasts are sponsored presumably by the Free Germany Committee in Moscow, which has made several appeals to German listeners in recent weeks to overthrow the Hitler regime.

Eisteddfod's Color Kept In North Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, North Wales—Annual festivities of the National Bardic Congress of Wales, known as the "Eisteddfod," were held this summer at the Bangor County Theater, the fourth such "session" under wartime conditions.

The war has dimmed none of the spirit of these Welsh patriots, who seek to encourage Welsh music and literature and maintenance of the language and national customs peculiar to Wales, although it has drawn in all but 1,000 of the 10,000 members who usually attend.

David Lloyd George was among those unable to be present this year, depriving the Congress of a speech which has been a familiar high light on these occasions.

The Eisteddfod proclaimed Dewi Emyrus champion bard. With the Welsh flag draping the back of the stage bearing its red dragon emblem, the bardic choir in flowing robes sang the ancient chairing song in honor of the winning poet.

Impressive Ceremonies

The meetings are long and impressive, lasting sometimes three or four days.

Prizes are awarded to successful competitors in poetical, musical and prose compositions, choral and solo singing, playing of harps and wind instruments, and handicraft and art exhibitions.

The grand event is the adjudication on the chair subject and the chairing and investiture of the fortunate winner. This is the highest Welsh bard's ambition.

Beginning of Custom

The first Eisteddfod on record was held in the 6th century under the auspices of Maelgwyn Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, on the banks of the Conway. Prince Maelgwyn, on this occasion, in order to prove the superiority of vocal song over instrumental music, is recorded to have offered a reward to such bards and minstrels as should swim over the Conway.

Toward the end of the 17th century the meetings fell into abeyance for 130 years. At the close of the Napoleonic wars there was a general revival of Welsh national feeling, bringing about their resumption, and except for a few unavoidable lapses, there have been held annually ever since.

Allied Opinion Puts Pressure on Turks

By Dr. Kurd Albu
Former Legal Counsel of the Turkish Government
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Public opinion in Allied countries has begun to ask Turkey if and when it will enter the war on the Allied side.

The Russian press openly attacks the Turks for their reluctance in giving more active aid to the Allied cause by opening a new front in Southeastern Europe, thus bringing about a withdrawal of German troops from the Russian front. Russian newspapers blame Turkey for its egoistic and cautious attitude, pointing out that without fierce resistance by Russia Turkey would have suffered the fate of all other countries now under Nazi domination.

In a recent evidently semiofficial article the Turkish newspaper Vatan [Fatherland] clarifies the reason for the present Turkish neutrality. It expresses the opinion that according to the Turko-British alliance of Oct. 19, 1939, Turkey is not yet bound to relinquish its neutrality in favor of the Allies.

Turkey has, however, guaranteed that it will enter the war on the side of the Allies, it adds, provided the war extends to the Mediterranean and certain conditions arise. It is obvious that a Treaty of Alliance imposes on either party an obligation to enter the war.

Opposite View

Another paper Tan [Dawn] forthrightly denied any obligation to give more active aid to the Allied cause. Other writers in the Turkish press, however, take the opposite view.

Further statements of high ranking officials confirm that the time for Turkish entrance into the war in accordance with the Turko-British Alliance has not yet arrived. The attitude is one of expectancy pending the development of the conditions laid down in the Treaty of Alliance. In a recent speech of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Numan Menemencioglu, this alliance and the friendship with Greece had been proclaimed as a main pillar of Turkish diplomacy.

Article 2 and 3 of the Treaty apply only to the eventuality of Great Britain or France being embroiled in hostilities leading to a war in the Mediterranean and being provoked by an aggressor nation.

Nazi aggression against Greece and the subsequent struggle between German and British forces in Crete and the Aegean Sea as well as the Tunisian campaign were not considered a prerequisite for Turkey's military assistance.

Turkey's Attitude

British diplomacy confirmed that interpretation, since Turkey had been unable in 1941 to fulfill its obligation. Therefore, it must be presumed that Turkey's attitude will be influenced by military developments in the Eastern Mediterranean, i. e., in the Aegean Sea and the Balkans.

On the other hand it has to be taken into consideration that Turkish diplomatic circles are frightened by the increase of communistic tendencies in Yugoslavia and Greece. Although Turkey has been bound by Russia by an alliance since 1921 it refuses to permit the spreading of communistic ideas within its own political life.

Turko-Russian relations, sometimes strained by Nazi propaganda about imperialistic Russian aims with regard to the Black Sea and Dardanelles, have very much improved since the spring of 1943.

Not Indifferent

The Russians repeatedly have given assurances that they would stick to the Treaty of Montreux of 1936, giving the Turks nearly unrestricted control of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. But the Turks evidently are not indifferent to the spreading of communistic ideas in the Balkans coupled with possibly later dependence politically on Moscow.

In a postwar world Turkey will no doubt strive for security by uniting all Balkan countries in a Balkan bloc independent of the influence of the Great Powers, especially Russia.

The nucleus of such unity should be the Turko-Greek Alliance and the agreement signed last year in London between Greece and Yugoslavia. Such a unity is expected to settle the territorial problems unsolved by the Balkan Wars of 1911-1913 and the peace treaties of World War I. It is a matter of fact that the present war has favored the growth of communistic ideas among the Balkan peasantry in Greece and Bulgaria, among Bulgarian officers [military league] and intellectuals not belonging to the pro-Axis clique.

Moreover, the Bulgarian nation has never forgotten that it is indebted to the Russian Tsar Alexander II for its independence gained in the Berlin Congress in 1878.

The poverty of the peasants certainly is forming a favorable soil for these doctrines among the Balkan peoples. The dissolution of the Comintern in May, 1943, very much hailed in Turkish circles as a symptom of continued noninterference in internal affairs of other nations, will not completely destroy Turkey's apprehension that on its Western Bulgarian and Greek border communistic-minded and ruled nations subjected to Russian influence might emerge from the debacle.

Considerable Role

In that respect it is interesting to note that the majority of the Balkan countries are adherents of the Russian Orthodox Church and the acting Russian Patriarch Sergius, now back again in Moscow, after a conference with Premier Joseph Stalin has urged all Greek Orthodox Church people to give more aid to the Russian cause. There is no doubt that the Russian Orthodox Church will play a considerable role in the propagation of Russian ideas in the Balkans.

It can be expected that at the coming conference between Allied and Russian statesmen, the Balkan question will be subject to discussions and decisions satisfactory to Turkey. Such a situation would enable Turkey's statesmen to give the Allied cause more active support.

According to latest dispatches Turkey is prepared to intervene if events in Bulgaria should lead to chaos in the Balkans through a collapse of the Bulgarian regency headed by Prime Minister Bogdan Philoff and the pro-Nazi Prince Kyrill.

Turks Reply to Soviets

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Sept. 18

Differences between Soviet Russia and neutral Turkey were manifested as the newspaper Aksam attacked a Soviet magazine article which had declared Turkey's neutrality favored Germany.

The Russian magazine, "War and the Working Class," had complained that "If Ankara would depart from the neutrality which is favoring Germany, the inevitable catastrophe for Germany would be accelerated."

The Aksam editorial replied:

"Turkey is proud of the political road she has chosen. She has gained the admiration of the entire world, except perhaps Russia."

Unified Plans In Food Output Rise Sought

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP)—The National Food Conference urged Congress yesterday to take steps to obtain maximum agricultural output, and to unify "the whole food production, processing and distribution program" in one Government agency.

The conferees, brought together by Chairman Frank Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher, on the proposal of agricultural officials of 16 states, adopted a resolution calling for legislation to accomplish these objectives:

1. Fair prices at the market place instead of the present system of subsidies, which tend to place food production and distribution under bureaucratic control.

2. That no roll-back of prices be financed out of Government funds and no subsidies, either direct or by subterfuge, be paid.

3. Obtain maximum production as the best means to halt inflation, protect consumers and militate against the further growth of black markets.

4. When increased production is requested by the Government, floor prices must be guaranteed on all such commodities to insure against loss to those assuming such war risk.

5. Timely provision for skilled labor, necessary machinery, supplies, and equipment must be made.

6. Unification of the whole food production, processing, and distribution program through the establishment, by act of Congress, of one Government agency.

The meeting, attended by farm organization officials and farmers, and by representatives of processors and distributors, approved a preamble to its program, which set forth:

"A serious food situation confronts us because of bungling, complicated and unworkable regulations by bureaucrats, and misunderstandings between producers and nonproducing consumers.

"Consumers must recognize that any attempts to hold down consumer prices which discourage production are bound to encourage 'black markets,' and must ultimately lead to dangerous shortages and perhaps actual famine.

"To get adequate production of food, producer and processor must be put on an equality with the manufacturer of munitions of war, and to that end agriculture must be declared an essential war industry."

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Steel (3)	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (.15g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	4	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	5	43½	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	13	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	53	3	2⅞	3	
Allegheny pf xw	10	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 xw	28	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	∞	44	43½	44	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud S 1.05g	9	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Allen Chem & Dye 4a	2	152¾	152	152¾	+2¼
Allied Mills 4g	2	27	26½	26½	— ½
Allied Strs (.60)	26	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 2g	31	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha P Chem 3g	6	23	23¼	23	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	9	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Amerada Pet (2)	3	52	52	52	+ ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	2	33	33	33	
Am Airlines 1¼a	5	16¼	(9)	16½	+ ⅛
Am Bk Note .55g	2	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (1½e)	6	8⅛	8	8	
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	2	35⅜	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	5	7½	7½	7½	
Am Can (3)	5	88½	88⅛	88½	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7) †	40	180½	180	180	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	2	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 12½xg	6	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+1¼
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	3	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
Am Colortype .45g	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Am Crys Sug 3g	4	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Fibre	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Am Export L 1½g	6	26⅝	26½	26½	
Am & For Power	25	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 2.85x	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf 3.32x	3	78¼	77	77	— ¾
Am & FP 2 pf	33	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2½g	2	34	33⅞	34	+1
Am Hide&Leath	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (3xe)	3	66⅜	(6)14	66⅜	+ ⅜
Am Internat 4a0	6	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .45g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	62	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 7 new	13	81	80¾	81	+ ¼
Am M&Fdy .60g	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	3	23	22½	23	+ ½
Am Pow & Light	26	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	17	44½	44	44	+ ¼
Am P & Lt $5 pf	20	41	40⅝	41	+ ⅜
Am Rad&St S .30g	67	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ ‡	110	68	67¾	67⅞	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½e	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g ♦	20	28½	28½	28½	
Am Smelt&R (2)	10	40½	39¾	40½	+1
Am Smelt pf 7 ♦	10	159¼	159¼	159¼	
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	13	24¾	24	24¾	+1⅛
Am Stores (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Am Stove .90g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	113	113	113	+ ⅜
Am Sug Refining	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	156	155⅞	156	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	59½	59⅛	59½	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco B (3a)	4	61¾	61	61¾	+1⅛
Am Tob pf (6) ♦	120	145½	145½	145½	
Am Type Fdrs ¼g	4	10⅝	10½	10½	
Am Viscose 1½a	5	81⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ¼
Am Water Works	37	⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
Am Wool pf (4k)	2	74	73⅝	74	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	8	5¾	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	32	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅝
Anchor Hock .30g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Anac W&C 1½a	1	26	25¾	26	+ ½
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	46	46	46	+ ¼
Armour III	76	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf	5	75	74	75	+2½
Armour III pf ♦	30	83	83	83	
Armstrong Ck 3½g	10	35½	34	35	+ ⅜
Assd Dry Gds 3½g	11	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 ♦	10	95½	95½	95½	
Atch T & SF 4½g	28	62½	61⅞	62⅛	+ ⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	57½	57½	57½	
Atl Coast L 1½g	3	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
Atl G&W1 pf 2½g	1	59	59	59	+ ½
Atl Refining .55g	13	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4 ♦	10	112	112	112	— ½
Atlas Corp (1½g)	32	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 2½g ♦	30	64	64	64	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5 ♦	30	122	122	122	
Austin Nichols	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k ♦	60	70¼	70	70¼	+ ⅛
Aviation Co (.10g)	19	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct 3½g	27	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	4	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	7	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	7	53	53	56	+3¼
Bang&A pf 6¼k ♦	240	56	53	56	+3¼
Barber Asphalt	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Barker Bros (4½g)	4	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	7	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	7	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	3	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Beech Aircr 1e	2	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Beech Creek (2) ♦	10	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	6	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½g	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .90g	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+1
Best Foods (.80g)	13	16	15¾	15⅞	
Beth Steel 4½xe	18	59⅞	59	59⅞	+ ⅞
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	+ ⅛
Bigelow-San 1½g	3	38	37½	38	+ ¼
Black&Decker 1.60	3	18	17½	17½	
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
Bloomingd 5g ♦	10	173¼	173¼	173¼	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	9	15½	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	3	51¼	50⅞	51⅛	+1¼
Borden Co (.90g)	1	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Bond Strs 1.30g	10	32⅞	32½	32¾	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	35½	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	6	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	1	40	40	40	
Bridgeport Br 3½g	3	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg(2)	6	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	2	1	1	1	
Brunswick-B 3½g	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie 3½g	10	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf ♦	30	103	102	102	Sep 17
Budd M S5pf 5 ♦	10	51	51	51	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel (4xg)	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Buffalo For 1.35g	1	17½	17½	17½	
Bullard Co 1½g	3	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	3	33	33	33	+ ¼
Burling Mill 1.10g	4	28	27¾	28	
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	108	108	108	
Burr Add Mach .60	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Bush Termin .20g	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	14	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
Butte Cop&Z ¼xe	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	3	14½	14	14½	+ ¾
Byers AM pf 7 ♦	20	72¾	72¾	72¾	
Byron Jackson ¾xg	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	+1¼
Calif Pack (1½)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .65g	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy (3xg)	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	3	22⅜	22½	22⅜	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	43	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Capitol Adm A	1	8	8	8	+1
Carc C & O (5) ♦	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl 2g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	8	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ¾
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	49¼	48½	49¼	+ ¾
Celanese Corp 1½g	7	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ¾
Celanese 5 pf 5 ♦	10	103½	103½	103½	
Celanese 7 pf 7 ♦	30	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
Celanese pr pf 7 ♦	70	125¾	124½	124½	— ¾
Celotex Corp (1½)	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
Celotex Cp pf 1 ♦	20	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	17	127⅛	124¼	127⅛	+ ⅞
Cent V Sug 2½e	9	19½	18¾	19½	+ ¾
Cerro de Pas (4)	12	38½	38½	38½	— ½
Certain-teed Prod	3	6¼	6	6¼	
Cert-teed 6 pf	520	60¾	60	60¾	+ ⅜
Champ P&F 3xe	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
Chas & Ohio (3)	8	48¾	48	48⅝	+ ¼
Ch & E III	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	29	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	9	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½g	3	19	18¾	18¾	
Chi Mail Order .60	4	15⅜	11¼	15	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	3	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
Chi P T cv pf 3	1	39	39	39	+1
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	1	16	16	16	+ ½
Childs Co	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Chrysler Cp 2½e	30	84¼	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
City Stores	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 2½g	1	35	35	35	+ ½
Cleve&Pitt 3½g ♦	100	92	92	92	+ ⅞
Cleve&Pi spl 2 ♦	30	52½	52½	52½	— ½
Cley Graph Br 1½g	3	38¼	37¾	38⅛	+1¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	41¾	41½	41½	+ ¼
Cluett Peab 1½g	3	77½	77¼	77½	+ ¼
Coca-Cola (3)	1	115½	115½	115½	— ½
Coca-Cola A 3 ♦	10	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm-P 4g	4	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	894,155
1943 volume to date	219,952,129
1942 volume to date	71,927,680

Average Prices of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	50.9	Prev. day	50.4
Month ago	49.8	Year ago	37.1
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Col-P-P pf4½k ♦	20	107	106½	107	
Collins & Aik	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Col & South	♦360	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Col & So 1pf	♦670	13¼	12½	13⅛	+ ¾
Col & So 2pf	♦ 70	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir 4xg	1	46½	46½		
Columb Br A .90g	3	22½	22½	22½	
Colum G & E	159	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	75⅞	75¼	75⅞	+ ⅞
Colum Pict ½xg	1	16¾	6¼	16¾	+ ⅜
Comm Credit (3)	5	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ½
Comm Invest Tr (3)	16	42¾	42	42¼	
Comml Solvents .30g	29	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	29	3⁄₃₂	1⅛	3⁄₃₂	+ ⅛
Commonwealth Ed 1.05g	14	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (½xg)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	3	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Cons Copperm .10g	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	36	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Consol Film Ind	1	3	3	3	
Cons Film pf ¾xk	5	17	17	17	+ ⅜
Cons Laundries	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Consol RR Cuba pf	11	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	13	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	2	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
Comm P pf 4½ ♦	10	103	103	103	
Container Corp 3xg	7	21	20½	21	+ ¼
Cont Baking ½e	23	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .65g	3	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¾xg)	8	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
Cont Motors (.45g)	21	5⅞	5⅝		
Cont Oil Del (1)	7	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅜
Copperweld Stl .80	4	12½	12½	12½	
Corn Exch 2.40 ♦	50	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅜
Corn Prod (2.60)	6	60⅜	60½	60⅜	+ ⅜
Cornell-Dub El ¾xg	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Cotv Inc (.15g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Coty International	1	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1e)	20	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5 ♦	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½xg	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Crown Cork&S ¼xg	3	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	+ ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	7	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5 ♦	50	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
Crucible Stl (2e)	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	— ¼
Cuba RR pf	♦200	22½	22½	22½	+ ¾
Cuban-AmSug .40g	8	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing ♦	90	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	♦120	85	84	85	+1½
Curt P pf pf 3k	3	45	45	45	— ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	55	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Wr A 1½xg	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Cutler-Ham ¾xg	3	23½	23	23½	+ ¾
Davison Chem (1g)	20	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Dayt P&L pf4½ ♦	20	112½	112½	112½	
Decca Records (1)	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Deere & Co 2g	12	40¾	40	40¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	3	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	10	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	18	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜
Det Edison .90g	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Devoe&Ray A 1 ♦	30	30	30	30	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	29⅝	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C 1½xg	5	29¼	29⅛	29¾	+ ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	7	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	11	61½	60	61¾	+1¾
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	
du Pont deN 3g	5	149	147	148	+1½
DuqLight 1pf 5 ♦	10	121½	121½	121½	
Eastern Air L	2	39½	39¼	39½	+ ½
Eastman Kodak 5	5	160½	159	160½	+2
Edis Bros Stx .80	1	18¾	18½	18½	
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	6	39	38⅞	38⅞	
Elec Boat (½xg)	6	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	60	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	8	76¾	75½	76¾	+1½
El Storage Bat (2)	3	41½	42¼	41½	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	106	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Erp PS $5 pf 5 ♦	30	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜	+ ⅛
EngPS5½pf5½pf	10	67	67	67	+ ½
Erie RR (4½g)	12	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct ½xg	37	12⅜	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	49½	49½	49½	+ ¼
Eureka Vac Cl ¾xg	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Evans Products	7	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	37½	37	37½	+1
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Fed Mng&Smelt 3g	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Fed Mogul (1)	2	16	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Fed Motor Tr .30g	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Fed O Strs 1.40a	1	25	25	25	
Ferro Enam ¼xg	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ¼
Firest T&R 1½xe	18	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½a	2	38	38	38	
Flintkote (.65g)	2	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf ♦	20	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	22	18⅛	17½	18	+1
Fost W6 pf 1½ ♦	40	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Francisco Sugar	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Fruehauf Tr'a 1.40	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Gabriel Co .(20g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gair (Robert) ¼xe	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gamewell 1½g ♦	30	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind .35g	2	5⅛	5	5	
Gaylord Cont ½xa	1	13	13	13	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
Gen Baking .45g	14	8¾	8	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	32	38⅞	38⅝	38¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	2457	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅜
Gen G & El A	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Motors 1½g	46	53⅜	53	53⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Prec Eq (¾xg)	13	20½	20	20½	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .30g	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾xg	9	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Util	20	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Util pf	6	58½	58½	58½	— ½
Gen Refract .90g	12	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
Gen Shoe ¾xg	3	14½	14½	14½	— ½
Gen S C pf 4½k ♦	12	84¾	84¼	84¾	+ ⅜
Gen Time Inst	2	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½xg	5	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼xg	9	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	22	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
Glidden Co .90g	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	4	1	1	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gold&Stock T 6 ♦	50	85	85¼	85¼	— ⅜
Goodrich B F 1g	21	45	44¾	45	
Goodrich pf (5)	5	100	100	100	
Goodyear Tire 1¼g	33	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
Gotf Hosiery (1¼e)	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Graham-Paige Mot	127	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Granby Con M .60	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Granite C S 1⅞xe	2	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	3	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf 4g	20	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	7	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Green Bay&W 5 ♦	20	58	58	58	+ ½
Green (H L) (2a)	3	49¾	49	49¾	+ ⅜
Greyhound Corp (1)	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
Greyhound pf (.55)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1g	3	12¾	13	13¼	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf ♦	21	142	141½	142	+2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	7	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1	18	50	49¾	50	+ ¼
Hat Co Am A 1½g	1	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker ¾xe	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	21½	21½	21½	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 ♦	80	101¼	101	101¼	+ ⅜
Heime (GW) 4½xg	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅛
Hercules Motors 1	3	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	14	14	12⅞	13½	+ ¼
Homestake Mining	12	42⅜	41¾	42¼	+1
Houd-Hersh B ½xe	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Household pf 5 ♦	10	111¾	111¾	111½	+1¾
Houston L&P 3.60	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hous Sound (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
Howden Bay (62)	3	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	5	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Illinois Central	12	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
Ill Central pf	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
Indpls P & L 1.20	2	17¾	17	17	— ¼
Indus Rayon (2)	4	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 4½xg	3	93½	93	92½	+ ⅛
Inspirat C Cop ¾xg	8	11⅝	11¾	11½	+ ⅜
Interlake Iron ½xe	7	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Int Bus Mach (4a)	1	175	175	175	+ ¼
Interchem Co 1.60	3	35	35

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Aircraft Men Urge Modified War Profits Act

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Francis A. Callery, representing West Coast aircraft manufacturers, told the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday survival of the aircraft industry required modification of the war contract renegotiation law to allow reserves for postwar transition.

He proposed that the statute also be revised to provide renegotiation on net earnings after taxes instead of before taxes.

Mr. Callery, Vice-President of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., told the Committee he appeared also in behalf of the Douglas, Lockheed, North American, Northrup, Ryan, and Vega companies.

Peacetime Contraction

Peacetime contraction of business and industry is as much a part of the cost of war as the cost of wartime expansion, he said, adding:

"The aircraft industry is not asking for rewards, but is asking for survival. It will do its best no matter what the net earnings are. But we would all rest a lot easier if we knew where our first few months' pay rolls were coming from after the war—and so would the hundreds of thousands of men and women who are earning their living helping us make airplanes."

He urged that "aircraft earnings during wartime should be considered not for a single year but over the entire duration of the war and the liquidation period which will follow."

Not Recognized

"Renegotiation practice as it is now being carried out," Mr. Callery said, "does not recognize this principle. Survival of the aircraft industry will require relief not only through modifications in the renegotiation law, but also through the allowance of reserves and the easing of termination provisions. Only such relief will enable the aircraft industry to weather the storm in contracting its operation from the fantastic heights of wartime expansion."

He took issue with statements by Kenneth B. Rockey, Chairman of the Navy Price Adjustment Board, and Randolph Paul, Treasury general counsel, upholding the present practice of renegotiating war contracts on earnings before taxes. He said that what counts is the net cost to the Government of the war materials it buys.

"I would much prefer," he added, "to have you in Congress explain in the law exactly what is meant by the words 'excessive profits' and thus make it unnnecessary for us to have to accept the rulings of administrative bodies with which we do not agree."

Chairman

Joseph M. Dodge

Appointed chairman of the War Department Price Adjustment Board. Mr. Dodge is from Grosse Pointe, Mich., and is President of the Detroit Bank. He succeeds Maurice Karker, resigned.

Reserve Board Head Proposes Unified Banking System

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve System, urged establishment of a unified banking program to supplant the present dual system of state-chartered and national-chartered banks.

Other financial leaders addressing the second wartime conference of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks favored retention of the dual plan.

Mr. Eccles declared that "the dual banking system as now constituted is outmoded, and economic forces—not mere debate—will compel its adaptation to the financial needs of modern economic life."

"It is difficult to see," he asserted, "how the basic functional powers of the Federal Government can be employed to effect economic stability so long as the nation's banking machinery is a hodge-podge of 52 different jurisdictions, laws and supervisory agencies."

"The solution lies in a unified system," with branch banking for more thinly populated areas, Mr. Eccles added.

Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, expressed opposition to creation of big banking chains as "threatening the self-sufficiency of small communities."

A. L. M. Wiggins, of Hartsville, S. C., newly elected president of the American Bankers Association, said, "The dual system, with its checks and balances, is an integral part of the American democratic system."

Ayres Says U. S. Now At Output Peak

CLEVELAND (AP)—Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres declares "industry appears to have reached the saturation point of its productive capacity."

Writing in the Business Bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Co., of which he is a vice-president, Gen. Ayres continues:

"There are manpower shortages in most munitions-producing capacities. The railroads are carrying about all the traffic they can handle. There are some real and many threatened shortages of materials, and a good many shortages of component parts.

"Automobile tires are being used up much faster than they can possibly be replaced. Gasoline restrictions are creating new transportation difficulties for millions of workers who are essential in keeping our economy going, whether they are classified as war workers or not.

"Meanwhile many of our munitions programs call for greatly increased outputs between now and the end of the year, and for continued production at those high levels next year. Moreover, the armed forces are asking for 2,000,000 more men in the next year, and less than half of them will be supplied by those reaching the age of 18. All this means that something will have to give way somewhere.

"It is clear now that we cannot find all the additional men that the armed services are asking for, plus the millions of additional industrial workers needed for our munitions programs, without putting into effect sweeping national service legislation applicable to both men and women."

The retired army general, who has been serving recently as a special consultant for the War Manpower Commissioon in Washington, said "there is every prospect" that manpower shortages "will become seriously more acute by the end of this year" because "the number of men employees has been decreasing more rapidly than the number of women employees has been increasing" in non-agricultural employment.

Elaborating, he said "in the last half of 1942 the numbers of women workers increased by 2,200,000, while the men workers decreased by 1,000,000. The net result was an increase of 1,200,000. In 1943 the opportunities for employment have proved to be much less effectively attractive to the women.

"In the first six months their numbers increased by only 400,000, while the men decreased by 1,900,000. The chief problems are not those of absenteeism or turnover among the women, but rather that the opportunities for employment are no longer attracting sufficient numbers of new workers."

Senator Hits Bill Proposing Office For Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator James Murray (D) of Montana has asserted that "big business" is trying to sabotage the Senate Small Business Committee's program.

Pounding the table for emphasis, the committee's chairman told a delegation of small-business men, here to press for enactment of a bill establishing an assistant secretary of commerce for small business, that he was flatly opposed to the proposal.

"I'm going to fight this bill," Murray said, "because I'm convinced big business would just move in and take over the office, just as Wall Street is trying to take the small-business program away from this committee."

Inflationary Price Rise Seen Probable After the War Ends

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The American people are destined to hear more about inflation and its effects on their fortunes and living standards as World War II goes further into its fifth year. Reassuring as well as apprehensive statements have appeared in recent months about the possibility of balancing goods in demand with the supply of money. Coupled with these arguments are, of course, the predictions of the amount of unemployment, taken as inevitable after every war, the volume and kind of public works to absorb the employment slack, the extent to which rationing and price and wage controls can be made effective after the war stops, and how savings and taxes can help bar the inflationary tide.

At the moment, inflation fears are not in the forefront in view of such facts as that living costs have held fairly steady for a year or more, though food costs have risen; the pronouncement by OPA General Manager Bowles that the agency aims to cut back the cost of living by 2.3 per cent through reductions in various retail food prices, with the roll-back to be met by Federal subsidies; that pressures for price rises have eased; that wage-increase demands are not so insistent; that the War Labor Board has adopted a stiffer policy and that War Bond sales by individuals and business firms are fully meeting expectations.

Continues as Potential Threat

The danger of inflation, however obscured it may be by temporarily beneficial factors, continues as a potential if not imminent threat. This threat will become the more pronounced when peace is signed and the restraining factors induced by patriotic acquiescence to partial regimentation become less compelling. The United States has traveled a considerable distance along the inflation road, but opinion is growing that postwar inflation is the real ogre to combat.

The United States cannot hope to escape the inflationary price rises that war brings upon nations. The tremendous spending program needed to produce goods of and for destruction brings about an equally tremendous jump in public buying power evidenced in swollen currency in circulation and huge bank deposits.

Pocket money has expanded from $7½ billion at the end of 1939 to about $17 billion today, while commercial bank deposits have soared in the four years from $58 billion to $88.4 at the end of 1942 and this latter figure is undoubtedly $5 to $10 billion higher today, to judge by the published figure on demand deposits. To emphasize the plethora of money, it has been estimated by the U. S. Department of Commerce that the liquid savings of individuals and business have increased $50 billion in 1941 and 1942 and will reach $100 by Jan. 1, 1944.

Must Nullify Buying Power

The increase in buying power created by Federal policies is what the Government must try to nullify if harm to the social and economic structure is to be averted. This is economically (or theoretically) possible but politically unlikely.

Inflationary procedures are generally adopted as the expedient or easiest way to achieve a temporary benefit. To balance or offset it, an equally strong deflationary course of action should be embraced. But this makes visible the losses which were inherent in the preceding inflation method and becomes decidedly unpopular.

So politicians feel forced to spread the loss throughout the whole social structure by deficit financing, subsidies, or currency devaluation. In the end everybody pays, though some classes better themselves at the expense of others because of the redistribution of wealth which follows.

So far the rise in prices during this war has not been so rapid as in World War I, though there has been an expansion in the money supply of about 75 per cent as compared with a rise of less than 50 per cent in the four years 1914-18. Only about 25 per cent of the nation's productivity went into war 25 years ago whereas some 50 per cent of U. S. production is geared to war in 1943. Hence, the demand for goods at the end of this war will be vastly greater than at the end of World War I, not only because of allout warfare, and not only because this war is likely to exceed the previous one in length, but because the public as never before will have money to spend.

Aggregate Liquid Assets

The question arises: How much money or purchasing power will be in existence, say, at the end of 1945? At the present rate of Government war spending the public debt could reach close to $300 by Jan. 1, 1946. The public debt today stands at $150 billion. If this is doubled in two years (a not unlikely supposition since the 78th Congress appropriated $110 billion) then new bank deposits could readily increase by one-half of the expansion, provided banks absorb 50 per cent of the bond issues as they have done in the past.

Thus, assuming that one half of the increased deficit will show up as bank deposits, or say $75 billion—these, added to the $88.4 billion on deposit Dec. 31, 1942 plus some $17 or $18 currency outstanding, will show up as an aggregate of about $180 billion spendable money, and this leaves out of account anywhere from a possible $75 to $100 billion of war bonds presumably still in the hands of the public—assets, much of which must be regarded as potential cash.

Of course, there are many factors which can modify the public desire to turn currency into goods. But it is a safe assumption that after several years of self-denial, millions with more surplus money at their command than ever before will cast about for means to satisfy their wants. As Prof. Sumner H. Slichter says in Foreign Affairs for July: "As people become re-established in peacetime jobs, they will be eager to spend their wartime savings. At this time it will be extremely difficult to prevent a disorderly price rise similar to the rise after the First World War."

The Postwar Situation

The United States is faced then with a postwar situation which has in it explosive possibilities. How can $180 billion of purchasing power, plus possibly an estimated $75 billion of war bonds in the hands of the public by the end of 1945 be kept from blowing the lid off prices? There are those who doubt that price control can be made effective. One New York service makes the prediction that after the war's end wholesale prices, on the average, probably will rise 100 per cent and adds that they may go a great deal higher.

There are, however, alternatives to soaring price levels. The chief, but politically unpalatable one, is such a drastic tax levy reaching down to the lowest income brackets, that the inflationary gap becomes manageable. That gap is put variously at $20 to $30 billion. Of course, heavy taxes must be accompanied by a price control and rationing system.

Another suggestion has been put out that war bonds, non-redeemable except after 5 or 10 years, be sold the public, rather than the current kind redeemable after six months. One other deterrent to higher prices would be the acceptance of more imports, possibly in excess of exports until some equilibrium had been established. This too, seems hardly likely of adoption. Finally, there is the purely visionary expectation that people in their own long-range interest might voluntarily refrain from buying and so hold down prices. This last is economically in the land of make-believe.

The chances are that taxes won't be high enough to bar inflation because they would appear confiscatory. The chances are that the Administration will still look to the political effects of what should be purely economic realism. The chances are that pressure groups will continue to seek special consideration at the expense of the rest of the population. The chances are that though the inflation battle could be won "with the understanding co-operation of the American people as a whole," history will repeat itself.

Gasoline Supplies Show an Increase During Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Gasoline supplies increased 526,000 barrels to 71,928,000 during the past week in reflecting higher production and slightly less demand, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

This compared with 71,402,000 barrels last week and 80,224,000 a year ago.

Light fuel oils (distillates) increased 728,000 barrels to 39,401,000, while heavy (residual) fuels fell 664,000 to 67,071,000. Production of the former was estimated at 4,162,000 barrels compared with 4,361,000 a week earlier and 4,215,000 last year, while output of the latter was 8,350,000 against last week's 8,703,000 and 7,094,000 in 1942.

The Index on eastern seaboard civilian supplies of gasoline, light and heavy fuel oils, stood at 41.9 per cent of normal against 40.3 last week and 60.1 a year ago.

Refineries operated at 87.4 per cent of capacity and ran 4,216,000 barrels of crude to stills daily, an increase of 2,000, compared with a percentage of 87.3 last week and capacity of 4,214,000. A year ago the total was 3,737,000.

Average domestic crude oil production increased 118,500 and totaled 4,353,950, compared with 3,902,450 a year earlier.

Estimated United States gasoline production was 12,606,000 against 12,343,000 last week.

Phillips to Redeem Debentures Oct. 18

NEW YORK (AP)—Phillips Petroleum Corp. has called for redemption on Oct. 18 all of its $7,338,000 outstanding convertible 1¾ per cent debentures not converted into common stock before that date.

Of the $20,000,000 originally issued, $12,332,500 already have been converted into common, the company said.

Jones Gives Total Of June Subsidies

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced that meat and butter subsidies started in June had resulted in expenditure of more than $94,000,000 by the reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Butter subsidies aggregated $75,646,858; meat, $19,047,900.

SEC Registration Revoked

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The broker-dealer registration of Guaranty Underwriters, Inc., of Jacksonville, Fla., has been revoked on charges of "fraudulent transactions . . . in the purchase and sale of securities," the Securities and Exchange Commission announced.

Tractor Firm Shows Further Gain in Net

PEORIA, Ill. (AP)—The Caterpillar Tractor Company reported net profit of $817,493.35 for August, 1943, compared with $418,062.46 in August, 1942. Net profit in the eight months ended Aug. 31 was $5,105,160.92, compared with $3,303,492.27 in the corresponding 1942 period.

For the 12 months ended Aug. 31, net profit was $8,804,117.50, compared with $5,795,365 in the previous 12 months' period.

Other earnings statements follow:

The Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., reported operating income of $550,636 for July, compared with adjusted operating income of $844,458 for July, 1942. The operating income for the first seven months of 1943 was $3,383,802, compared with adjusted operating income of $4,542,087 in the same period of 1942.

Motor Products Corp. reported a net profit of $763,723, equal to $1.96 a share for the fiscal year ended June 30. This compared with net earnings of $757,903 or $1.94 a share for the same period in 1942. Net for the 1943 period was after provision of $3,365,000 for refund to the Government in a reduction of contract prices; $200,000 for possible inventory losses because of discontinuing commercial operations, and $200,000 for adjustments, war and postwar. In the 1942 fiscal period $200,000 was reserved for possible inventory losses.

Diamond Shoe Corp. reported for the six months to June 30 net profit of $403,333, equal to 90 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $428,075, or 96 cents a share, in the first half of 1942.

E. L. Bruce Co., hardwood flooring manufacturers, reported for the fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $543,656, equal to $3.49 a share on the common stock, against $711,507, or $4.75 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Duplan Corp. (formerly the Duplan Silk Corp.), reported for the fiscal year ended May 31 net earnings of $441,537, equal to $1.33 a share on the common stock, compared with $454,027, or $1.15 a share in the preceding fiscal year.

Diamond Match Co. reported for six months June 30 consolidated net profit of $1,042,609, equal to 84 cents a common share, against $1,030,957, or 83 cents a share, in the first half of 1942.

Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp. reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $1,088,029, equal to $3.09 a share on the capital stock, compared with $802,297, or $2.28 a share, in the first half of 1942.

Stock of Butter At Record Level; 231,359,000 Pounds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration reported that cold storage stocks of frozen fruits and vegetables, butter, cheese, frozen poultry, beef, lamb, mutton and lard increased substantially during August, while those of eggs and pork declined.

Creamery butter stocks reached a record level of 231,359,000 pounds on Sept. 1, exceeding those of a year ago by 79,000,000 pounds. Much of this butter represented reserves for military use.

Cheese stocks increased 26,350,000 pounds, but the 209,322,000 pounds in storage on Sept. 1 were 70,583,000 less than a year ago.

The WFA said beef stocks increased from 88,046,000 to 101,451,000 pounds, while stocks of pork declined from 544,297,000 to 495,360,000 pounds. However, supplies of both beef and pork were larger than a year ago, the latter being about 16,000,000 pounds greater.

Lard stocks on Sept. 1 totaled 227,623,000 pounds compared with 212,543,000 a month ago and with 75,840,000 a year ago.

Eggs were reduced during August by 1,308,000 cases leaving supplies of 9,106,000 cases in storage on Sept. 1. This was 2,630,000 cases more than the holdings of a year ago.

The WFA said the accumulation of frozen vegetable stocks was much heavier than average and the Sept. 1 holdings of 13,634,000 pounds were considerably above those of a year ago and the average for the past five years.

Furniture Mart Cancelled

JAMESTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—The Jamestown Furniture Market Association's annual fall mart has been cancelled because of lack of merchandise and travel restrictions, Secretary Paul E. Denney said.

Promoted

Carlson

Thomas J. Wood

Elected vice-president and director of Procter & Gamble Co., succeeding the late Clarence J. Huff. Mr. Wood formerly was general sales manager. He joined the firm in 1919.

Wholesale Prices Remained Steady In Sept. 11 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Commodity prices in primary markets remained steady during the week ended Sept. 11, the Department of Labor reported. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series held at 102.8 per cent of the 1926 average, unchanged from the preceding week.

The farm products group dropped 0.1 per cent, while that for foods advanced 0.1 per cent for the week. Except for higher prices for certain building materials, and newsprint paper, industrial commodities showed no changes.

(1926=100)	Sept. 11 1943	Sept. 4 1943	P C Changes to Sept. 11 '43 from Sept. 4 1943	Sept. 12 1942
All commodities	*102.8	*102.8		+ 3.6
Farm products	*123.2	*123.3	—0.1	+14.9
Foods	104.8	104.7	+0.1	+ 3.1
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		— 0.5
Textile products	97.0	97.0		+ 0.3
Fuel & light mtls	81.7	81.7		+ 2.6
Metal & products	*103.8	*103.8		— 0.1
Bldg materials	112.5	112.2	+0.3	+ 2.0
Chem & allied	100.2	100.2		+ 4.2
House furnishings	104.2	104.2		+0.1
Misc commod	92.6	92.4	+0.2	+ 4.5
Raw materials	*112.2	*112.3	—0.1	+10.4
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.8		+ 0.1
Manufact prods	*100.1	*100.0	+0.1	+ 0.8
Com other than farm products	*98.5	*98.4	+0.1	+ 1.0
Com other than farm and foods	*97.4	*97.3	+0.1	+ 1.8

*Preliminary

Shortage of Wood Fuel Is Becoming Serious in Canada

CHICAGO (AP)—Canada is experiencing a shortage of wood fuel "so serious that it assumes the form of national emergency," A. H. Williamson, Canadian timber controller, said here in forecasting reductions in the production of pulpwood and other forest products this season.

As a "direct result of an overstrained manpower stiuation," Mr. Williamson told the National Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, reduction of newsprint output "appears inevitable."

"As matters stand now," Mr. Williamson said, "it is expected that production of pulpwood in Canada will be less than in 1942 when production was 1,00,000 cords less than consumption, the balance coming out of inventory."

Buying of U. S. Securities At New High Level

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Investment in U. S. Government securities by individuals and unincorporated businesses reached a new high in April, the Securities and Exchange Commission study of savings for the second quarter of 1943 revealed. Government securities purchased by this group totaled $4,200,000,000 in the three-month period.

Bond buying during the Second War Loan drive accounted for the level at which cash and bank deposit savings were maintained during the first six months of the year, since increased income during the second quarter failed to bring a proportionate rise in cash and bank savings, the study disclosed.

Despite its bond buying, the public went on a spending spree last spring. Cash on hand and in banks was at the lowest level since the corresponding period in 1942, the study showed. Commission analysts attributed this to the effect of the 1943 current tax payment act which freed for investment and increased consumption funds which had been earmarked for taxes.

A substantial decline in debt payments — from $650,000,000 during the first quarter to $200,000,000 during the second—may indicate that individuals have already paid off the bulk of their outstanding installment debts, the commission's study said.

Other savings among individuals and unincorporated business totaled $2,900,000,000 in cash and bank deposits during April, May and June: $800,000,000 in private insurance (mostly life insurance), and $50,000,000 on mortgage debt.

The commission estimated savings of corporations, excluding banks and insurance companies.

Currency and bank deposits of corporations have almost doubled in the last 3½ years and investments in government securities have increased nearly sixfold, the study revealed. Currency and bank deposits stood at $9,400,000,000 at the close of 1939 compared with $20,100,000,000 on June 3, 1943, and corporations today hold $13,400,000,000 in government securities compared with $2,200,000,000 in 1939.

Inventories of corporate business totaled $26,200,000,000 on June 30 compared with $18,000,000,000, in 1939, despite a drop of $90,000,000 during the first six months of 1943.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct.	11
Union Savings Bank	Oct.	11
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct.	11
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct.	15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct.	20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct.	11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct.	11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct.	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct.	20

Rise in Rail Accidents Attributed To Labor Shortage, Equipment Lack

CHICAGO, (AP)—The publication, "Railway Age," stated railroads "cannot keep physical properties in safe condition or operate them safely without enough equipment, materials or manpower."

Commenting on the "recent series of bad railway accidents," the editorial said "it is almost axiomatic that a large increase in traffic will be accompanied by a relatively greater increase of accidents." It recalled the number of passengers killed increased from 246 in 1916 to 471 in 1918 and the number of employees killed rose from 2,941 to 3,419.

The publication said 48 passengers and 807 employees were killed in 1941, and 111 passengers and 941 employees were killed in 1942.

"In the first five months of 1943 the volume of freight traffic handled was 24 per cent larger than in 1942 and 72 per cent larger than in 1941; the volume of passenger traffic was 95 per cent larger than in 1942 and 195 per cent larger than in 1941.

"But in the first half of 1943 the railways were able to order only $450,000,000 of equipment and materials, as compared with $596,000,000 in the first half of 1942. The number of passengers killed in handling this avalanche of traffic increased from 26 in the first five months of 1942 to 44 in 1943; and the number of employees killed from 357 to 399. . . . Considering the conditions, the safety record of the railways has been well maintained until recently.

"Persistence of Government agencies in denying adequate equipment and materials and in depleting manpower after they have been warned for years against it has been causing steady deterioration of locomotives, cars, tracks and other permanent structures," the editorial concluded. "It is only reasonable to expect that continuance of these policies will cause continued increase in the toll of accidents."

No. American Will Retire Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—North America Co., directors announced all of the company's $34,150,000 in outstanding debentures would be retired on Oct. 19.

Debentures to be retired comprise $19,400,000 principal amount of 3½ per cent series due 1949 and $14,750,000 principal amount of 3¾ series due 1954, which will be retired at 102¼ and 102 per cent, respectively, plus accrued interest to Oct. 19.

Funds for redemption will be obtained from a 2 per cent bank loan of $34,881,500 which has been approved by the Securities Exchange Commission.

Sharp Expansion in Use Of Plastics Expected

NEW YORK (AP)—The plastics industry will reach a sales volume of more than $1,000,000,000 three to five years after the war, G. Guy Jeter, plastics engineer, told the Plastics Club of America.

"Plastics will expand in many fields, particularly in packaging and merchandising and making better things for better living in the home and building construction field," he said.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs of Record
First Natl Bank (Chic)	50c	..	10- 1	9-18
Greenwich Gas pfd pf	.0244c	..	10- 1	9-20
Intl Cellucotton Prod	62½c	..	10- 1	9-20
Stock				
First Natl Bank (Chic)	*	..	10- 1	9-18
Accumulated				
Crown Cork Intl A	15c	..	10- 1	9-21
Gen Gas & El $5 pr pf	$1.25	..	9-30	9-17
Regular				
Auto Finance	20c	Q	10- 1	9-25
Do 5½ pf	68¾c	Q	10- 1	9-25
Avondale Mills	7c	M	10- 1	9-15
Bos'on Herald-Traveler	40c		10- 1	9-21
Bruce (EL) 7 pf	$1.75	Q	9-30	9-20
Do 3⅛s pf	87½c	Q	9-30	9-20
Calif Packing 5 pf	62½c	Q	11-15	10-30
Cdn Gen Invests, Ltd	15c	Q	10-15	9-30
Carey (Phillip) Mfg	15c	Q	9-30	9-20
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	9-30	9-20
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	9-30	9-20
Carpel Corp	50c	Q	9-14	9- 6
Cinci G&E 5 pf A	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9-15
Con Dry Goods	25c	..	10- 1	9-20
Do 7 pf	$1.50	B	10- 1	9-24
Creamery of Wheat	37½c	..	10- 1	9-23
Equity Fund, Inc	5c	..	9-30	9-15
Firemen's Fd Ins (SanF)	75c	Q	10-15	10- 5
Fisher Bros $5 com pf	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9-17
First Natl Bank (Chi)	$2.50	Q	10- 1	9-18
Fuller (GA) pf	$1	Q	10- 1	9-21
Gen Fireproofing	25c	..	10- 1	9-20
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-20
Gisholt Machine	25c	Q	9-30	9-20
Greenwich Gas	12c	..	10- 1	9-20
Gruen Watch	15c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Do pf	31¼c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Holly Development	1c	Q	10-25	9-30
Intl Cellucotton Prod	37½c	Q	10- 1	9-20
Intl Nickel pf	$1.75	Q	11- 1	10- 4
Do 7 pf	8¾c	Q	11- 1	10- 4
Irving Air Chute	25c	Q	10- 1	9-20
Jefferson Electric	25c	..	9-30	9-15
Kan-Neb Nat Gas, Inc	10c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Kaufman Dept Strs	15c	..	10-28	10- 9
Keith-A-Orph	50c	..	10- 1	9-24
Do pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-21
Kirkland Lake G M	2¢	S	11- 4	10- 1
Kirsch $1.50 pf	37½c	Q	10- 1	9-20
Laclede Steel	35c	Q	9-30	9-20
Lerner Strs	50c	Q	10-15	9-24
Macmillan Petrol Cp	25c	..	9-28	9-17
Minn Pow&Li 6 pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-15
Motor Prod	50c	..	10- 8	10- 1
Natl Dept Strs	12½c	Q	10-15	10- 2
Do pf	38c	Q	10- 1	9-24
Natl Tea 5½ pf	13¾c	Q	11- 1	10-14
New Orl P S	35c	..	10- 1	9-24
New London Nor R R	1.75	Q	10- 1	9-15
N Y Power & Lt pf	1.75	Q	10- 1	9-17
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-17
Nicholson File	30c	..	10- 1	9-20
Pan Coca-Cola Bot	$1	S	10-15	9-20
Richman Bros	50c	Q	10- 1	9-18
Savannah Sugar	50c	Q	10- 1	9-11
Scudder,Stev&C F, Inc	7¢	Q	9-30	9- 9
Shareholders Corp	5c	Q	9-30	9-15
Std Radio, Ltd, A	10c	Q	10-10	9-21
Steel Prod Engineering	20c	Q	9-30	9-15
Universal Match	50c	..	9-25	9-15

*One share of Uptown National Bank of Chicago stock for each 25 shares of First National Bank of Chicago stock held.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Hogarth and English Caricature

By Jan Gordon

London

An exhibition of the greatest interest, "Hogarth and English Caricature," composed of prints and photographs, has been arranged, with a catalogue, by Dr. F. D. Klingender for the Artists International Association at 84 Charles Street, London, W. 1.

Dr. Klingender's catalogue is excellent. Section I illustrates "Sources," including medieval humor, Bosch and Brueghel, and the dominant spirit of the Baroque, through which Hogarth thrust his realistic, satirical outlook as a novel element. In England Hogarth was the creator of the satirical social print which achieved such popularity and such political weight.

Section II contrasts Hogarth's designed-space-realism with the fluent tinted calligraphy of Rowlandson and the expressionist caricature of Gillray. Dr. Klingender does not here explain that some of the change was probably due to the medium employed, the angular engraving of Hogarth contrasting with the etched line and aquatint of the later caricaturists.

The importance of the social outlook of Hogarth and his followers is stressed. Hogarth upheld the joys of honest work. He attacks both the wastrel rich and the slothful poor. Even the Industrious Apprentice is satirized after he has gained his position by marrying his employer's daughter.

Rowlandson attacks the overfed squirearchy, the sleek clergy, and, despite his great gifts as a landscape artist (foreshadowing the way to Constable), he will have none of the sentimental picturesque amateur. Gillray's lampoons of the Court are acid, drawn with a ruthless pen and tinted in crude colors.

Rowlandson and Gillray were really associated with a wider movement, allied with Goya Fuseli and Blake, that was eventually to break down the classical tradition, and to lead to the modernists of our own days. Their importance in this phase has been rather overlooked hitherto.

Even Reynolds was not spared. Gillray takes off Romney and Lady Hamilton, and also the Rev. Matthew Peters, R. A. Richard Newton, a brilliant artist, still little recognized, satirizes Angelica Kauffmann.

An interesting aspect well presented is the stand for "the people" that the caricaturists made in politics. They slashed at the corrupt court, at the politicians, and finally at the new class of capitalists who, having got the help of the employees to free themselves from the power of the landlords, used their newly won power to crush their former associates. C. J. Grant, a vigorous draughtsman, whose name is found in no record, is shown here with several of his forcible colored woodcuts of "The Political Drama."

The halfpenny tokens struck by Thomas Spence, who was also the author of an ingenious Utopian pamphlet, "Glorious Plan-Partnership in Land Without Private Landlordism" (1775), are of great interest. To the caricaturists of that day John Bull was the everyday countryman. He, with his cat and his dog, is the figure compared with the "Boney Frenchman," whose downfall he accomplishes.

Other neglected artists of the times were Tim Bobbin, known as the Lancashire Hogarth; Bunbury, the son of a Suffolk baronet; Isaac Cruickshank, father of the far greater George Cruickshank, and Roberts, a vigorous publisher and artist.

But once the Napoleonic Wars were over, the landlords and the new capitalists got together. The popular press (in their pay) ousted the popular caricature. The vigorous Print became Punch, the gentleman's humorist; John Bull became the landlord, the former John Bull being transformed into "Hodge," the village idiot, or "The Brummagen Frankenstein." The pristine vigor of British caricature passed over to France, into the hands of Daumier, and across to the United States, where at least some of the tradition was kept alive.

A Ballet Version of 'Everyman'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

"Everyman" is a ballet based on the medieval morality play—probably a translation of the Dutch "Elckerlijk"—which is known to have been performed in English long before it was printed by Richard Pynson at the Sign of the George in Fleet Street in the early years of the sixteenth century.

Mysteries, moralities, or miracle plays had their origin in the liturgical drama. In the words of Adolphe Didron, "The three or four thousand statues and figures which peopled the portals and windows of the cathedral of Chartres must have descended from their niches and panes . . ., at least once a year, to play their drama in the nave and choir of the vast edifice. In other words, the same events . . . as were sculptured in statues and painted on glass were played, at different festivals of the year, by living people in the cathedral itself."

Gustave Reese shows in his invaluable "Music in the Middle Ages" the closeness of the relation between the liturgical drama and music: ". . . the church was not only the 'foremost concert hall' of the Middle Ages: it was also its principal theater—indeed, its opera house."

The time came when these mystery or miracle plays passed from the control of the church into the hands of the laity. Played in the street or market square by "craftsmen and mean men" before "commons and countrymen," they became a genuine expression of the outlook and folk life of the period, a manifestation of popular art as lively as that, say, of the English music hall in the reign of Dan Leno and Marie Lloyd.

From these old moralities and their Biblical scenes we hear issuing the authentic voices of medieval England, the customary speech of paynters and glasiors, fyshmongers, hosyers, and spicers, goldbeters, escriviners, barbers, vyntners, chaundelers, tylers, bukbynders, and dozens of other trades and crafts. Biblical imagery mixes strangely with the colloquialisms of the workshop and the market place.

Sir Max Beerbohm recently spoke of the Elizabethans as "those beings whose actions are to me as mysterious as those of wild animals in an impenetrable jungle." The mysteriousness no doubt would have been mutual; yet the morality plays are as eloquent of those who made them, acted them, and listened to them as are the cathedrals which gave them birth—it should always be remembered that Gothic was first and foremost a folk art. In the liturgical drama the statues and figures of Gothic art not only descended from their niches, porches and leaded glass, but, discovering that they had voices, sallied forth at Whitsunside or Corpus Christi to mingle with the citizens who acted them.

Reese tells us that the music of the liturgical plays was drawn from all kinds of sources: antiphons, sequences, melodic formulas borrowed from the chant and secular music taken from chansons, while the form ranged from loosely constructed recitative to the closed form of a hymn, or Te Deum, with which the drama usually ended. Oratorio and opera both sprang from the liturgy play.

Against this roughly outlined background, centuries wide, the ballet version of "Everyman" catches the fitful light and shadows of the past—effects beyond the reach of any lighting plot—and the critic is thus enabled to form a better estimate of how far the choregraphy of Mona Inglesby, the décor of Rex Whistler, and the costumes of William Chappell have responded to the stimulus of the old morall drama.

The search for new material deserves every encouragement, but since Diaghileff, with his almost infallible sense of medium, choregraphers at large have developed predatory instincts almost Teutonic in range and thoroughness. No musical masterpiece now is safe from their hands, which musically, are generally all thumbs. The strength of the original "Everyman" as a work of art lies in the vividness of its metaphor and imagery and the clean, square-cut vigor of its fourteenth or fifteenth century English—qualities beyond the choregrapher's medium.

True, in the ballet, occasional use is made of the speaking voice, but this only accentuates its absences. Had the play been spoken, mimed and danced simultaneously—Diaghileff's "Le Coq d'Or" supplies a model—we should at any rate have been given "Everyman" instead of his uneasy ghost.

No aesthetic explanation is possible of the presence of Richard Strauss. One can only imagine that the names of composers were put into a hat and Richard II was the result of an unfortunate dip. Did we escape Richard I and his "Liebestod?" Instead we were served a hash made up of yesterday's "Tod und Verklärung," "Don Juan," and "Till Eulenspiegel," every bar of which is saturated with the associations and rites of the old concert hall. Lord Morley once said, "Every man of us has all the centuries in him," but as a young friend once remarked, the music of Strauss is the very "Leberwurst" of the nineteenth-century German romanticism.

And at the Lyric Theater the Superman's orchestra was reduced to Everyman's modest 30 or so! This small force attacked the score with commando-like courage. Some bitter fighting followed. One has the uncomfortable feeling that never again will one be able to listen to the three Strauss works just mentioned without recalling Everyman and Leslie French with a make-up that, facially, made him almost an exact double of Sir Thomas Beecham.

Here is one of the reasons why choregraphers should be careful. Aesthetic associations work both ways. Visual memories of the ballet can enrich Stravinsky's "Firebird" Suite but they become a nuisance in Brahm's Fourth Symphony or the Beethoven Seventh.

Mona Inglesby's choregraphy has little of the strength or character of its subject; the parentage is always obvious. Rex Whistler's décor reaches a higher level and William Chappell's costumes are admirable in design and color.

The weaknesses already pointed out explain the lack of unity of the ballet as a whole. But by far the most searching criticism is supplied by the historical background of a remarkable dramatic poem and the period which produced it. The chief need of the International Ballet's productions is a closer fusion of the three elements of dancing, painting and music.

Vandamm

Margaret Webster, Uta Hagen and José Ferrer

In a scene from the Theater Guild's "Othello," to be seen at the Colonial Theater, Boston, Sept. 20-Oct. 2, at the Locust Theater, Philadelphia, Oct. 4-16, and at the Shubert in New York beginning in the week of Oct. 18.

Philharmonic Prospects

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The pattern of the new season of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony—the one hundred and second of Americas oldest orchestra—has now been largely outlined, though never as a whole and some details are lacking. Just how many of the players who were dropped at the end of last season by the new musical director, Artur Rodzinski, have been reinstated is uncertain, but it now seems likely that the new men in the ensemble will not exceed 10 per cent. The complete personnel is yet to be announced.

There will be a new assistant conductor, 25-year-old Leonard Bernstein, a native of Lawrence, Mass., who in 1942 was assistant to Serge Koussevitzky at Tanglewood in the Berkshires; as well as a new concertmaster, John Corigliano, and a new assistant concertmaster, Michael Rosenker. Formerly the assistant concertmaster, Mr. Corigliano has filled his new post in the Sunday broadcasts and also at the Stadium concerts. Mr. Rosenker's engagement was announced this week. A native of Russia, he has acted as concertmaster of the NBC, Pittsburgh, and Metropolitan Opera orchestras.

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The regular subscription series will open in Carnegie Hall on Oct. 7, with Dr. Rodzinski conducting and with Zino Francescatti as soloist. It will continue until April 16, and will be divided into the usual series of odd and even Thursday nights, odd and even Friday afternoons, odd and even Saturday nights (Students'), odd and even Sunday afternoons, and Saturday morning Young People's concerts, the last-named to be conducted by Rudolph Ganz. Dr. Rodzinski will conduct all but eight weeks of the 28-week season, unless an additional guest conductor is engaged. Bruno Walter will conduct for six weeks, Howard Barlow for two.

To Mr. Walter two weeks in November, one in February, two in March and the first week in April have been assigned. Mr. Barlow will conduct for two weeks in December, leading into the Christmas holidays.

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First performances of several new works by contemporary composers are planned by Dr. Rodzinski. Vaughan Williams's Fifth Symphony will be heard in its American premiere, and first performances will be given of a piano concerto by Aaron Copland; a new work by William Schuman, the title of which has not been announced; "Cowboy Rhapsody," by Morton Gould; a Fantasia by Paul Hindemith based on a theme by Carl Maria von Weber; Bohuslav Martinů's Concerto du Camera, in which Ruth Posselt will be solo violinist, and Arnold Schönberg's setting for string orchestra, piano and speaker of Byron's "Ode to Napoleon." There is a possibility that Orson Welles may appear as the interpreter of Byron's lines. Another novelty will be a concert arrangement by Dr. Rodzinski of themes from Richard Strauss's "Rosenkavalier."

Mr. Walter will celebrate his fiftieth year as a conductor, having begun his career as a youth of 17. Bruckner's "Te Deum" will be paired with Beethoven's Ninth Symphony on two of his programs, and Bach's St. Matthew Passion will be presented three times, in uncut performances, with the Westminster Choir and the same soloists as last year—Nadine Conner, Jean Watson, William Hain, and Herbert Janssen.

Soloists with the orchestra will include the pianists Alexander Brailowsky, Robert Casadésus, Josef Hofmann, Vladimir Horowitz, Rudolf Serkin, Witold Malcuzinski, William Kapell, and Leonard Shure; violinists, besides Mr. Francescatti and Miss Posselt, Bronislaw Huberman, Nathan Milstein, Erica Morini, and Albert Spalding.

Two New Plays in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin, Eire

Two plays recently staged at the Gate Theater in Dublin, "Milk and Honey," by Don Alwyn, and "Dreams Must Vanish," by an unidentified girl author, take for their theme the position of Christianity in modern life.

Don Alwyn, a newcomer to the theater, and until recently connected with the Royal Air Force in Great Britain, in his play lays it down that Christianity must be the basis of the new order. He endeavors to apply his theory through his characters, but the result is that what is intended to be serious becomes grotesque and, instead of being impressed, we are amused.

The fault lies not in the thesis, but in the inexperience of the author and the sermonizing of the dialogue. The situations fail to be dramatic and one feels that they have been arbitrarily imposed and need not have occurred. The play owed much to the producer, Mme. Bannard Cogley, who is one of the guiding lights of the new movement here to stage plays that deal with ideas.

"Dreams Must Vanish," presented under the aegis of the Veritas Dramatic Group, is another comment on Christianity and modern life. It fails because the theme is too big to be treated summarily through the medium of a single family. The author gives the impression that she herself is seeking the answers to the arguments advanced in the play. J. J. H.

Vandamm

Viola Frayne and Conrad Nagel

In "The Skin of Our Teeth," now in its final performances at the Plymouth in New York and beginning a tour on Sept. 27 at the Shubert in Boston.

Music in Uruguay

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Uruguay, the smallest republic in South America, is a land of lakes, rivers, and seacoasts. Its name means "River of Birds."

Culturally, Uruguay is connected with Argentina. It is, therefore, natural that the songs and dances of Argentina are also popular in Uruguay. The only musical form that can be said to be Uruguay's national dance is the Pericón, a round dance in triple time, which was widely popular in the country during the War of Independence, but later fell into desuetude. It was revived in 1889 by a theatrical company in Montevideo, and several Gauchos, familiar with the tradition, were summoned on that occasion to instruct the dancers, and provide the music. Gradually, the Pericón became a fashion in Montevideo's drawing-rooms, and from there spread all over the land.

The major influence in the progress of Uruguay's "art music" was that of Italian immigrants, who began to settle in Montevideo toward the beginning of the nineteenth century. Among native-born musicians, Luis Sambucetti (1860-1926) and Leon Ribeiro (1854-1931) were the first of any importance.

In 1890, Sambucetti founded a music school which he named Instituto Verdi. Sambucetti was also the founder of the first symphonic organization in Montevideo, which flourished from 1908 to 1914. This orchestra included in its repertoire compositions by native musicians, which was an innovation.

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Montevideo became a first-rank symphonic capital with the establishment of the radio orchestra, Orquesta Sinfónica del Servicio Oficial de Difusión Radio-Electrica, a long name, usually contracted to OSSODRE, or SODRE. The orchestra presented its inaugural concert on June 20, 1931, and has since maintained a regular schedule of concerts, broadcast over the powerful government radio station. Lamberto Baldi, Italian conductor, is the permanent director of the SODRE. Along with the classical repertoire, the SODRE features performances of music by native composers.

The founders of the modern school of Uruguayan music are Carlos Pedrell (1878-1940) and Alfonso Broqua (born in Montevideo on Dec. 11, 1876). Both spent most of their lives in Paris, and all their published music was printed in France. But neither Pedrell nor Broqua abandoned the tradition of Uruguayan folklore; their homeland was still their chief source of inspiration. It is significant that these Parisian Uruguayans wrote mostly vocal music, to words of nostalgic expression.

Of the Uruguayan composers now living in their mother country, Eduardo Fabini enjoys the greatest reputation. He was born in the village of Solis on May 18, 1883, and studied violin in Montevideo, and later in Europe. He began to compose rather late in life; his earliest known compositions date 1913.

He is particularly distinguished by his orchestral music inspired by native legends. Of these orchestral works "Isla de los Ceibos" (the title means a clump of silk-cotton trees) is the best known. Although the orchestration and the harmony are easily traced to European models, the work is sincere and effective. The titles of his other tone poems are "Campo," "Melga Sinfónica" (which means a symphonic tilled soil), and "Mburucuyá" (the native Indian name for a brilliant flower blossom). Fabini's songs reflect a fine feeling for native melos, and are arranged in harmonies without pretense at innovation.

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Vicente Ascone is a composer in a native tradition. He was born in Montevideo on Aug. 16, 1897. He studied with Sambucetti and played the first trumpet in the SODRE orchestra. He is the author of a Uruguayan opera, "Paraná Guazú," which was performed on the occasion of the centenary of Uruguay's independence in 1930.

Luis Cluzeau Mortet (born in Montevideo on Nov. 16, 1893) is the composer of poetic songs and piano pieces. Most of his music is of romantic inspiration with no particular emphasis on native color, but lately he has turned towards Uruguayan folklore. His orchestral pieces "Llanuras" (that is, The Plains); and a suite of three movements, "Impresiones Nativas," are distinguished by folklore inspiration.

The next generation of Uruguayan composers, now in their thirties, comprises Luis Pedro Mondino, Carlos Estrada and Guido Santórsola. Mondino was born in Montevideo on Nov. 19, 1903. He studied with Nadia Boulanger in Paris, and upon his return to Uruguay taught piano in Montevideo, and composed teaching pieces. Most of his other works are in smaller forms.

Carlos Estrada was born in Montevideo on Sept. 15, 1909. He, too, studied in Paris. His output is very small; some of his songs show a feeling for the melodic line. In content and structure his music is entirely European, in the romantic tradition.

Guido Santórsola was born in Italy on Nov. 18, 1904, and was taken to Brazil as a child. He studied the violin and composition at the Conservatory of São Paulo. In 1931 he was engaged as the first viola player in the SODRE of Montevideo, and has since identified himself with Uruguayan music. As composer, Santórsola cultivates the neo-classical idiom.

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The white hope of young Uruguay is Hector Tosar Errecart, born in Montevideo, July 18, 1923. When he was only 17, his Toccata was played by the SODRE, and in the following year he played his Concertino for piano and orchestra. As these titles show, Tosar Errecart follows the neo-classical trend. In his piano pieces he shows, however, that he is sensitive to native rhythms. What is remarkable in Tosar Errecart is his early mastery of a modern technique of composiiton.

Somewhat apart from the main course of Uruguayan music is the work of Ramón Rodriguez Socas and Benone Calcavecchia. Rodriguez Socas was born in Montevideo, Aug. 31, 1890. From his early years he dedicated himself to operatic composition. He went to Europe where he studied at the Milan Conservatory. In Italy he wrote a number of operas. It is only natural that his music is entirely within the framework of the Italian operatic tradition. The following operas by Rodriguez Socas were produced in Italy: "Yeba," "Amor marinaro," "Morte di amore," and "Antony." His only work of Latin American inspiration is "Obertura Andina," written on Indian motives of the Andean region.

Benone Calcavecchia was born in Messina, Italy, June 27, 1886. He emigrated to Uruguay in 1907, and joined the military band of Montevideo as a trumpet player. At the same time he studied composition. In 1926 he became conductor of the military band, and his orchestral experience gave him an opportunity to write and perform symphonic music. Virtually all his output is dedicated to the cultivation of Uruguayan folklore. He is also the author of a "Hymn to Football," which received the first prize of Uruguay's Football Association.

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Montevideo is the home of an important artistic movement, launched, under the slogan "Americanismo Musical," by Francisco Curt Lange, a German scholar (born in Eilenburg, Dec. 12, 1903), who emigrated to Uruguay in 1923. Lange soon mastered the new language, and became a propagandist for Latin-American culture. His interests are wide—sociology, philosophy, the fine arts—but it is in the field of musicology that he has achieved a reputation. He traveled all over the continent, giving lectures and collecting materials for his publications.

The most valuable product of Lange's activities is the publication of five impressive volumes of the Boletin Latin-Americano de Música, the largest of which numbers 862 pages. These "bulletins" constitute a veritable treasury of information on Latin-American music.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL • Beg. Monday Eve. • at 8:30
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in The Margaret Webster Production of
OTHELLO
by William Shakespeare
JOSE FERRER • UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER • JAMES MONKS
Production designed and lighted by ROBERT EDMOND JONES
Associate Producer JOHN HAGGOTT
SEATS NOW PRICES (Tax Inc.) Eves. $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10. Mats. (Thurs. and Sat.) $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10.
First Play of Theatre Guild—American Theatre Society Subscription Season

ONE WEEK ONLY BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 4
LOUIS LOTITO presents ROLAND YOUNG (PRIOR TO NEW YORK) MARGARET LINDSAY
Another Love Story
A New Comedy by FREDERICK LONSDALE
with ARTHUR MARGETSON • DORIS DALTON • PHILIP OBER
Staged by Mr. LONSDALE • Settings designed by RAYMOND SOVEY
MAIL ORDERS NOW PRICES (Tax Inc.) Eves. $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 55c. WED. MAT. $1.65, $1.10, 55c. Sat. Mat. $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 55c.

WILBUR Beg. Monday Eve., Sept. 27 3 weeks only
MAIL ORDERS NOW SEATS THURSDAY
CLIFFORD HAYMAN presents
LE GALLIENNE SCHILDKRAUT
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"UNCLE HARRY"
A new play by Thomas Job
Eves.: $2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10—Tax Incl.—Thurs. and Sat. Mats.: $2.20, 1.65, 1.10
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NOEL COWARD'S Best Comedy
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GLADYS GEORGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
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A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
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Sun. thru Wed.—Sept. 19-22

Ross, Joost Might Have Boosted Braves Higher

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Braves make their final 1943 appearance in Boston tomorrow, closing out the series with the Philadelphia Phillies by playing a double-header.

As several men have disappointed Casey Stengel and Bob Quinn this season, it is reasonable to assume that new faces will prevail when next the local National Leaguers play at Allston—in 1944.

For the ninth straight year, the Braves are finishing in the second division. In the early days of the race they hit hard and their pitching looked first division, but the pace after a while became too fast for some of the boys, hence the slip among the shadows of the lower regions.

Ross Fails

Looking back over the schedule, it seems that the two men who have disappointed to the highest degree are Chet Ross and Eddie Joost. Stengel commented in the spring that if Ross regained his first-year eye at the plate, his power would lift the club into the first division. But Chet fell into such a dismal slump, Casey had to bench him in favor of the younger Butch Nieman. Ross has spurted recently, but his consistency through the full season leaves much to be desired.

The attitude of Eddie Joost remains one of the deep mysteries of the season. Not even Bill McKechnie, who thought he knew Eddie rather well when the infielder played with Cincinnati, is at a loss for an explanation. Joost simply has changed almost overnight from a good ball player, with what can be termed ideal off-the-field habits, to a bad ball player with very questionable behavior out of uniform. There must somewhere, be a good reason for this change, although nobody to date has succeeded in finding it.

Miss McCarthy

The injury to Johnny McCarthy, of course, hampered the Braves. The veteran Kirby Farrell has done a grand utility job, yet as an all-around performer, even he will admit he is not the equal of McCarthy. Had Johnny been in there, swinging along at his .300 pace at the plate, plus that all-star show he puts on at first base, there is no telling how many games closer to the champion Cardinals the Braves would be today.

If, between them, Ross, Joost and McCarthy could have picked up 10 or a dozen extra wins for Stengel, it is not difficult to vision the spot Casey would now hold. He would be getting in the hair of the Reds and Dodgers, instead of battling the lowly Phillies for sixth place. But those are the breaks of the game.

The Braves actually had fair pitching this year. Javery, Tobin, Andrews and Barrett, as a Big Four, might have been the talk of the league with something resembling big league support at bat. Just the other day a veteran critic remarked that the current Braves "are the weakest hitting club in my memory."

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves open their western journey at Pittsburgh next Wednesday, then jump to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago in running out the schedule . . . Al Javery will seek his 16th victory in the opener at Pittsburgh . . . Those two games at Philadelphia tomorrow are the final road dates for the Red Sox . . . Joe Cronin comes back to Fenway Park next Wednesday, meeting Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis and Chicago, in that order.

* * *

Yesterday's single game with the Phillies at Braves Field was postponed because of the weather, creating today's double-header . . . The Red Sox defeated the Philadelphia Athletics 9-4 in an exhibition game at Camp Kilmer, N. J., yesterday before several thousand soldiers . . . The Sox and the A's meet under lights tonight at Shibe Park, with Emmett O'Neill scheduled to be Cronin's mound nomination . . . If the Red Sox win, it will clinch seventh place for them.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	88	50	.638	
Washington	78	62	.557	11
Cleveland	73	64	.533	14½
Detroit	72	66	.522	16
Chicago	68	69	.496	19½
St. Louis	65	72	.474	22½
Boston	62	76	.449	26
Philadelphia	44	91	.326	42½

Results Sept. 17
Washington 6, New York 3.
Detroit 2, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	92	44	.677	
Brooklyn	75	62	.547	18
Cincinnati	74	62	.544	18½
Pittsburgh	74	68	.521	21
Chicago	61	73	.455	30
Boston	59	75	.440	32
Philadelphia	60	77	.438	32½
New York	51	85	.375	41

Results Sept. 17
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.
New York 6, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 0.
Boston-Philadelphia, postponed.

Hockey Players Will Be Allowed To Cross Border

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 (AP)—Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell announced today that "within certain limits" Canadian National Selective Service would not interfere with hockey players engaging in the game on either side of the border during the coming season.

Limitations are placed upon players, however, in high priority occupations unless the consent of the employer is obtained.

Also, the Minister added, draft deferment is not contemplated for hockey players if they are found physically fit. (Canadians of 19 to 30, regardless of marital status, are subject to the draft.)

He said that Selective Service permits to enter the employment of a hockey club and labor exit permits to leave Canada would be granted all persons qualifying under the limitations.

Two Contests Do Credit To November Date

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Georgia, bereft of every player that brought it the Rose Bowl championship on Jan. 1, hurdled its first football obstacle of the present campaign and put it squarely up to Michigan, Purdue, Duke, Iowa Pre-Flight, Villanova, and Cornell to do the same today.

Coach Wally Butss smiled with satisfaction last night as his grid infants and 4-Fs galloped to a 25-to-7 verdict over a Presbyterian College outfit that belted Fort Jackson, 41 to 0, only a week ago.

Only a Warmup

The Georgia success was only a warmup for the season's second football Saturday that has Michigan transporting its collection of stars to Camp Grant, winner last week by a 23-to-0 edge over Illinois; and Purdue visiting Great Lakes.

Those two games would do credit to a November date, and a capacity throng is slated for the Wolverine-Camp Grant affair and 20,000 sailors will be in the stands for the Great Lakes unveiling.

The Iowa Seahawks, tutored this year by Lieut. Don Faurot, mix with Illinois, Indiana takes on Miami of Ohio, Washburn plays Kansas under the lights, while Wisconsin and Marquette resume their old rivalry in other Midwestern games.

North Texas and Southwestern University, in a pair of Texas schools that benefited heavily from Navy-Marine grid contributions, open their schedules by playing each other, and Oklahoma A. & M. is the opponent of Texas Tech.

Camp Lejeune sends its towering Marines against Duke, regarded by many as the second best team in the South behind Georgia Tech. The Leathernecks, however, shouldn't be easy. The squad averages 6 feet 1 inch in height and the line weighs 211 pounds a man.

Rochester in Bowl

Yale and Rochester, a pair of first time winners a week ago, occupy the Eli Bowl and 12,000 are anticipated. The Elis nudged Muhlenberg, 13 to 6, in their opener, but have lost both starting tackles since then. The Rochester squad eked past Baldwin-Wallace, but Coach Dud Degroot insists his collection of Syracuse, Temple, and Rochester trainees is the underdog.

Cornell's Big Red tests Bucknell, Muhlenberg hopes to right itself against Villanova, and the Coast Guard Academy tangles with Bates in other Eastern games.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Taking a peep at a couple of service grid squads that likely will be worth watching this season. . . . The Naval Air Technical Training Center at Memphis, Tenn., has come up with the best nickname—"Memphis Blues." . . . But there's not much chance that Coach Denny Myers, recently of Boston College, will be signing them. . . . At fullback, for instance, Lieut. Myers has Ensigns Frank Filchock of Indiana and the Redskins, Chief Petty Officer Jim Thibaut of Tulane, Seaman Arsen Michaelian of Detroit U. and Marine Harold Miles of the U. of Washington frosh. . . . He also has one of the toughest schedules you ever saw. . . . The Camp Davis, N. C., Anti-Aircraft Center also has some pretty good players, including Corp. Johnny Mellus, ex-Villanova and pro Giants tackle, and Lieut. Tom Glass, former star Tulane ball carrier. . . . On the other hand, Keesler Field, Miss., will have only two post teams playing each other and Camp Croft, S. C., is going in for touch football this season.

When Mrs. Charles Clifton walked up to the fourth tee of New Jersey's Crestmont Country Club recently, she remarked to her partner: "This is where I made my hole in one, and here's the club, a No. 4 iron, if you'd like to use it." . . . Figuring that the "ace" club might do the same for her, Mrs. Joseph Vasques accepted the offer, teed up and whacked the ball 140 yards into the cup. . . . Other Crestmont golfers figure that iron belongs in golf's Hall of Fame.

* * *

(Putting over a third strike on the World Series third sackers.)

Bill Johnson, Yankees—New York and Connie Mack's choice for rookie of the year honors . . . A good .290 hitter who has driven in 92 runs and a durable player who never misses a game . . . Bill is about the most converted player you ever saw; he started as a pitcher, became an outfielder, and last year was rated the best shortstop in the International League. The Yanks converted him into a third baseman last spring and he converted fans who thought nobody but Red Rolfe could cover that corner.

Whitey Kurowski, Cardinals—the boy who virtually busted up the 1942 World Series. He clouted a game-winning triple in the second tussle and a game-winning homer in the fifth. Whitey won batting titles in the Northeast Arkansas and Middle Atlantic Leagues and currently is hitting .294 in the National.

* * *

When Coach Jess Neely of Rice told Houston football fans that he was "starting from scratch" to prepare for the season, Dutch Meyer of Texas Christian added that he was "scratching to start."

* * *

Looks as if the Camp Lejeune, N. C., Marines should "cop" plenty of grid games this fall. The squad includes tackles Charles Cann, former Pennsylvania State highway patrolman, and Halfback Tom Hall, recently of the Benton Harbor, Mich., Police . . . Ike (Doc) Cheroff, former Brooklyn College athlete, is coaching basketball, boxing, and swimming at Camp Robinson, Ark., and still found time to help invent a game called action ball, which is supposed to combine the best features of a half dozen other games . . . After making several false starts, Lieut. (jg) Walt Mehl, former Wisconsin miler, has been transferred from the Iowa Navy Preflight School to active duty with the Fleet . . . Sam Nahem, former Phillies hurler, was the leading hurler of the Newport, R. I. Sunset League this season. Pitching for the "Redlegs," a Coast Artillery anti-aircraft team, Sam had an earned run average of 0.85 and chalked up 136 strikeouts in 159 innings. He also hit .400 . . . Doesn't that always happen when a guy is traded off the Phillies?

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Braves Field . . . . . Sta 9800

Sisti Visits the Braves

Associated Press

Stengel Demonstrates a Point

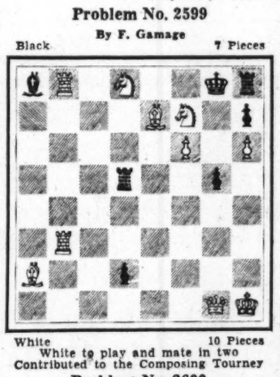
Sibbi Sisti, right, former star infielder for the Boston Braves who is now in the United States Coast Guard, is shown as he visited his teammates in the dugout. Here he watches his old manager, Casey Stengel, as the latter expounds on batting. In lieu of a bat, Casey is using his cane. Sisti is stationed in Buffalo, N. Y., which is also his home town.

Chess—by Edgar W. Allen

Sept. 18, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2599
By F. Gamage

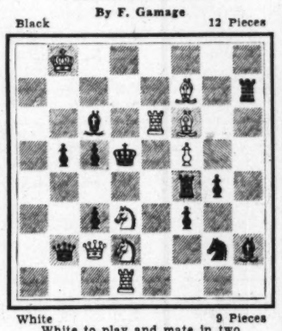
Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
Contributed to the Composing Tourney

Problem No. 2600
By F. Gamage

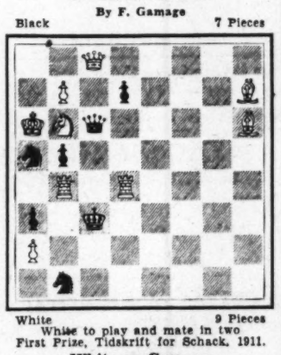
Black 12 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
Contributed to the Composing Tourney

Problem No. 2601
By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
First Prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1911.

White on Gamage

The active periods in the career of F. Gamage as a problemist have been relatively brief. He composed his first problem in 1901 and withdrew from active chess in 1914; then in 1937 he took up composing afresh with new enthusiasm, which happily has continued to the present time.

Perhaps the best suggestion of Gamage's position in the problem world is given in the words of an eminent European problemist and critic of the younger generation, who wrote him at the time he resumed composing: "Allow me to congratulate you on your intention to take up composition again. It will be a splendid come-back and a wonderful surprise to all problem lovers! Unlike that of other great prewar composers, your fame has been surviving up to this day. Though I was not born when you ceased composition I have been able to collect quite a fair lot of your problems and have always felt that they really belong to the present era of two-move work. They generally are a long way ahead of their time. I need only refer to the well-known modern theme of your First Prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1911, for which the name of Gamage is now in general use."

It is always interesting to try and analyze what it is that makes an artist in any field ahead of his time. It may be the discovery and use in a rather crude form of new tools which are destined to be employed with finer artistry by others who come after, when training in a particular field has become more highly specialised; or it may be the use of existing tools and materials to produce new results. The materials of the problemist are themes, be they generalized themes, such as the pinning or half-pinning of an opponent, or specialized themes, such as the Gamage potential interference of a pinned Black piece, permitting the unpin of that piece by a White withdrawal on the mating move, as embodied in the Tidskrift prize winner referred to above.

The problems of Gamage, it seems to me, appear ahead of their time to many solvers because of the purpose for which the themes are used in so many of them. A majority of other composers use their themes as an end in themselves. They visualize a particular theme, which may be extremely intricate and interesting in itself, and then they bend all their energies to obtaining a sound presentation of the theme. When that is done they are satisfied, and the measure of their success is chiefly reckoned in the novelty or difficulty or complexity of the theme itself. Excellence in the construction or key is, of course, all to the good, but it is incidental and subordinate to the full realization of the theme. In many of the problems of Gamage the theme is used not so much as an end in itself, but as a means to a higher end. Gamage's thought is not so much what new turn he can give to an idea, or what further complexity he can introduce, but to what new blend of artistic mates, what new surprise of key, or what new embodiment of constructive beauty the theme can be applied. His ideal is one to which every composer would attain, if he could; but many are tied down by the intricacies of their themes and they rarely have the reserve of skill necessary to carry the theme beyond its accurate and thematic presentation, so they lose sight of the vastly greater opportunities which may lie beyond. Every now and again, as unexpectedly as a rainbow after a dull or stormy day, there appears one of the outstanding composers, who begin where others usually leave off and who make problems which are no longer simply thematic, but fully artistic. In this select company, so far as the two-mover goes, Gamage has won a front rank. That he could have achieved similar success in the three-mover, if his interest had held, is shown by the series of masterpieces he made in this length of problem during his early period. But it is perhaps fortunate that he has restricted himself to the two-mover in his later period. For there has been a great need in recent years of just such an influence as his. Two-move themes have received such intensive study that their thematic content is now regarded as paramount by many critics and many tourney judges. Greater attention to artistic possibilities is perhaps the prime necessity of the moment if the interest of solvers in these highly thematic problems is to be maintained and the two-mover carried forward to a better future.

I have been privileged to see many of Gamage's finest problems evolve. Perhaps a mere sketch will come first, showing a new wrinkle in some familiar line, some cross-check let us say, or some blend of interferences with openings of White guard in the so-called modern manner. Then presently will follow a group of half a dozen or more easily completed renderings based upon the sketch, developing it as it originally was or exploring new side-lights in numerous unexpected directions, breaking away from the pure theme and introducing new play of some related character. Next, perhaps very promptly, will come the finished problem, refined in setting, equipped with some charming little key-move, everything complete; or there may be a wait of a year or more, and the finished position will come then, with an apologetic "I don't see how I failed last year to see how easily this could be fixed up."

In closing, may I refer again to the Tidskrift prize winner of 1911. The theme, as suggested above, is the interference of the Black Queen by the two moves of the Black Pawn, each permitting the White Queen to withdraw from its initial position and give mate without danger of interposition from the newly released Black Queen. To the technician this constitutes the Gamage theme, just as a related effect, leading up to an unpin of the Black piece by White interference, is known as the Goethardt theme. But to the solver it is the unforgettable charm of the key-move and the serenity of the whole construction which makes the problem a universal favorite. If the theme be a new discovery, all the better, but every problem cannot have a new theme and, new or old, Gamage's problems are embodied at their best in the beauty of form which makes them beyond question the models of the future.

Alain White

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Max Butcher, Pirates—Pitched six-hit 1-0 shutout against Reds.

Buck Newsom, Senators—Stopped Yankees' winning streak with six-hit hurling.

Joe Wood, Tigers—Made two of Detroit's five hits in victory over Indians.

Mort and Walker Cooper, Cardinals—Made their brother act pay off with triumph over Cubs as Mort pitched five-hit ball for his 20th success and Walker hit double in 10th inning to drive home winning run.

Tony Cuccinello, White Sox—Appearing as pinch batter in eighth inning he lifted long fly that brought home winning run against Browns.

Mickey Witek, Giants—Made two hits, drove in two runs, and scored twice to help down Dodgers.

Most Valuable

PORTSMOUTH, Va. (AP)—Outfielder John Zontini has been named the year's most valuable player of the Portsmouth Cubs, 1943 champions of the Piedmont League.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Appling, Chicago, .330; Wakefield, Detroit, .313.

Runs—Case, Washington, 90; Keller, New York, 89.

Runs batted in—York, Detroit, 108; Etten, New York, 99.

Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 179; Cramer, Detroit, 167.

Doubles—Gutteridge, St. Louis, 33; Wakefield, Detroit, and Etten, New York, 32.

Triples—Lindell, New York, and York, Detroit, 10.

Home runs—York, Detroit, 31; Keller, New York, 28.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 50; Moses, Chicago, 47.

Pitching—Chandler, New York, 19-3; Smith, Cleveland, 15-6.

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .353; Herman, Brooklyn, .333.

Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 107; Musial, St. Louis, 96.

Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 107; Elliott, Pittsburgh, 92.

Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 197; Herman, Brooklyn, 174.

Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 40; Herman, Brooklyn, 38.

Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 18; Elliott, Pittsburgh, Lowrey, Chicago, and Klein, St. Louis, 12.

Home runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 22; Ott, New York, 18.

Stolen bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 18; Lowrey, Chicago, 12.

Pitching—Cooper, St. Louis, 20-8; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 20-9.

Cardinals Can Take Pennant With One Win

By the Associated Press

Today should be the red-letter day for the St. Louis Redbirds—the day they clinch their second successive National League championship.

The Cardinals, who eliminated the second-place Brooklyn Dodgers last night by nosing out the Chicago Cubs 2-1 in 10 innings for Mort Cooper's 20th victory, need only to win either half of a double-header with the Cubs this afternoon to dispose of their last mathematical challenger, the Cincinnati Reds.

In pressing right up to the threshold of another World Series the Cardinals, and particularly the Cooper brothers, acted like champions. Mort pitched five-hit ball and Walker made three of the nine hits given up by Claude Passeau, including a double that drove home the winning run in the 10th. Ray Sanders homered in the fifth to tie the score after the Cubs had counted in the third.

On the other hand the New York Yankees crumbled before the Washington Senators 6-3, ending a nine-game winning streak, and lost any chance of clinching the American League pennant before next Wednesday.

Instead of sending Spud Chandler after his 20th victory Manager Joe McCarthy chose to use Rookie Charley Wensloff on the mound against Buck Newsom. Wensloff was batted out by five runs in the first three innings and Newsom went on with a six-hit pitching performance to give the second-place Senators their seventh success in a row.

The Yanks' first two runs came with the help of errors and they booted a couple of legitimate scoring chances by hitting into two double plays.

Idle today, the Yanks play the Senators twice tomorrow and then have open dates Monday and Tuesday. Needing a combination of five victories or Washington defeats, New York must sweep the Sunday double-header in order to be in a position to clinch the championship Wednesday.

Milwaukee Wins

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18 (AP)—Baseball's most colorful combination clicked for the pot of gold last night: The Milwaukee Brewers ended their two-year trek over the rainbow from the American Association's sub-cellar by clinching the pennant.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	32	95	3	54	.304
Farrell	217	10	61	0	16	.281
Masi	200	23	54	2	25	.270
Holmes	547	69	146	6	35	.267
Nieman	291	35	74	6	41	.254
Workman	536	64	134	10	63	.250
Kluttz	188	11	45	0	17	.239
Ross	249	27	55	7	30	.221
Wietelmann	456	29	103	0	37	.219
Burns	108	9	23	1	4	.213
Ryan	415	46	85	1	20	.205
Poland	136	6	25	0	12	.184
Joost	370	31	65	2	19	.176
Heltzel	77	6	12	0	4	.156

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	75	8	24	5	29	.320
Fox	488	54	141	2	43	.289
Partee	285	29	80	0	27	.281
Culberson	309	36	85	3	33	.275
Newsome	379	43	102	1	18	.269
Doerr	547	69	143	16	68	.261
Lupien	550	56	135	4	49	.245
McBride	66	6	16	0	4	.242
Tabor	475	46	113	11	72	.238
Metkovich	253	27	59	3	23	.233
Lazor	177	16	30	0	15	.220
Simmons	133	9	27	1	12	.203
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Peacock	197	7	21	0	6	.196
Conroy	88	13	16	1	6	.182
Garrison	62	4	11	0	1	.177
Doyle	6	0	1	0	0	.167

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Salvo	4	7
Tobin	12	12	Cardoni	0	0
Javery	15	14	Farrell	0	1
Barrett	11	16	Odom	0	3
Andrews	12	18			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	Woods	6	6
Ryba	7	5	O'Neil	1	1
Brown	6	5	Terry	6	5
Hughson	12	13	Newsome	7	12
			Dobson	8	11

International Golf Bound To Be Affected by the War

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

International golfing relations are bound to be materially affected by the war, because of the number of U. S. golf-minded soldiers (and even sailors on shore leave) billeted for varying lengths of time at different points in the British Isles, or in Australasia, where they meet and fraternize with the home golfers. What with friendly rivalry on the links and interchange of ideas in locker rooms, there undoubtedly is being built up a camaraderie which, while it may not have any potent direct influence on future relations between the United States and Britain, nevertheless will play its part, and in quite a material way further the original idea of the international Walker Cup matches, which was to have our golfers play the part of "ambassadors of good will" between the two countries.

One of the latest examples of how a young American soldier was made to feel at home, and have his stay in England enlivened by golf play on different courses, involves Richard Austin, graduate of Lynn English High, who was runner-up for the Massachusetts junior championship in 1935.

Friend in Need

When Austin went overseas, in uniform, he knew of at least one English golfer who might prove a friend in need, provided there was any time or opportunity for golf, and that was Stuart Murray, at one time assistant at the famous T. Henry Cotton and later pro at the Belmont Manor course in Bermuda. This six-foot-five English pro and Austin and his father were mutual friends of E. C. Johnson of Brae Burn. Murray used to visit Johnson at least once a year and it is quite a coincidence that he was at Brae Burn the day of King George's speech declaring war on Germany. After they had listened to that speech, Murray announced that he would head for home as quickly as he could get accommodations and Johnson bought his golf bag, clubs, all the golf balls he had, and even his shoes.

Dick Austin was not wrong when he figured on Murray as a friend in need. They played a number of courses, starting with Croham Hurst, then the Addington Palace Country Club; the older Addington, with its two layouts, and others, all of which was mentioned by Murray in a letter to Johnson which contained a lot of information and comment, of which here are some excerpts:

New Course Closed

"Wednesday we went out to the most exclusive club around London, Addington, quite distinct from the 'Palace.' There are two courses, the old and the new; but owing to the war the new has been closed and allowed to go wild. It nearly breaks your heart to see the weeds and the gorse just obliterating the wonderful holes. It will cost a fortune to reclaim it after the war.

"That we can play on our courses is a marvel, for most of our links are operating with only two greenkeepers, as against 10 to 12 workers in peace time. Rough in most cases is severe and eventually cut for winter fodder for cattle. Bunkers are rough and very often weed infested. Greens are on the long side, owing to lack of men to water and cut them. One course which formerly used 100 gallons of gas a week is now reduced to 20 gallons a month. Yet that course is able to carry on, because members on certain days help to do little jobs.

No Caddies

"Few courses can boast of such things as caddies. There is no need to enforce the 14-club rule. Some find even six clubs too many. Of all problems, balls are the worst. We even use the balls with very (un)healthy cuts, and will search for a long time to find one we have put in the rough. New ones are practically unknown. But above all this, so strenuous is our life that an opportunity to have a game is most welcome, and bears good fruit in helping us to carry on.

"By the way, our tees are pieces of rubber cut from hose pipe, with strings threaded through and a piece of red wool or flannel tied onto the end. Peg tees are scarce and very expensive.

"Such as it was, we had the pleasure of having Dick (Austin) having some meals with us, and on one occasion gave him some dwarf beans from Boston seed grown in our garden. They melted in your mouth, so tender."

Ladies Due to Be Given Special Vote of Thanks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When the happy day comes to review sport in wartime, a special vote of thanks will have to be given to the ladies. They have done an excellent job of work on the executive side of sport here and so enabled many organizations to carry on when it seemed as though they would have to close for the duration. This has enabled war workers, as well as services personnel, to enjoy their relaxation in a healthy form, and in many cases it has materially assisted in providing recreation for the American soldiers on furlough in Britain. Lawn tennis clubs, swimming clubs, golf clubs and athletic clubs particularly have welcomed Uncle Sam's warriors in all parts of the country and very often it has been woman who has assumed control during the absence of the menfolk.

Nora Cleather is doing an admirable job as Secretary at Wimbledon, the headquarters of lawn tennis; thousands of cricketers are thankful to Joan Chamley who pilots the Club Cricket Conference, to which the leading clubs of London are affiliated; Barbara Wagstaff earns the gratitude of field hockey players by finding teams matches and putting free lance players into touch with teams; and Mrs. A. J. Trollope plays a major part in the Rugby Union Fixture Exchange Bureau. Even in bowls, generally recognized as an older man's game, women are playing their part, particularly Mrs. Ethel Fitch of the Woking (Surrey) Bowling Club. She took over the secretarial duties when the male secretary was called to the forces and during her tenure the membership has been trebled!

Women have also enabled sport to carry on by active participation and perhaps the most notable instance is in lawn tennis where Wimbledon stars like Peggy Scriven (now Mrs. Vivian); Jean Nicoll (Mrs. Bostock) and Kay Stammers (Mrs. Menzies) have been doing work comparable to Alice Marble and Mary Hardwick (Mrs. Hare) in the United States. The latest effort of Peggy Scriven, twice champion of France, and Jean Nicoll was to participate in a tournament which produced $6,000 for the Red Cross. This contribution brought the amount subscribed from wartime lawn tennis tournaments to more than $68,000.

McGill in RCAF

OTTAWA (AP)—John G. (Jack) McGill, former member of the Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League, has enlisted for aircrew training with the RCAF, after transferring from the Army.

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REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

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(Continued)

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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(Continued)

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 3821. New Custom-Made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC. 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 800 8th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PORTRAITS that really satisfy—informal, individual, natural, lifelike; $5.00 up; sittings eves. Petit, 230 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 4091.

PIANO INSTRUCTION

TEACHER OF PIANO
Clara Cash
Graduate of Institute of Musical Art of the Juilliard Foundation
600 W. 116 St., N. Y. C.—MO. 2-8110

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0760

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Orientals Hand-Washed, Repaired
Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZIRGAN GALLERIES
212-240a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1888

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE READING, VOICE, DICTION
Private or Class. Ken. 1957, Boston, by 1:00. Marjorie Keith Stackhouse, B. L. I., Ed. M.

PIANO AND ORGAN
Class Work in Rhythm, Harmony, and General Musicianship for Children and Adults. Adult classes in listening to music.
KATE M. CHAPIN
1846 Commonwealth Ave. Telephone
Brighton, Mass. Aspinwall 0967

THUMB INDEXING

THE ORIGINAL RAPID PAGE FINDER METHOD applied to the Bible, textbooks and other writings. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

WANTED

OLD PHONOGRAPH RECORDS — Will pay cash any quantity or make. O'BYRNE DE WITT, 51 Warren St., Roxbury 19, Mass. HIG 8616.

WANTED TO BUY

SEND us your old dental gold; fair cash returns. NATIONAL GOLD BUYERS, Eureka, California. Box 333.

WANTED LAWN MOWER POWER DRIVE
New or Used. Write Box N-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHING MACHINE — BENDIX or similar type. Write or telephone WEROLIN, 144-80 Sanford Ave., Flushing, N. Y. FL. 9-5184.

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool, Mail Orders Filled.
HANLEY COMPANY, Forge Village, Mass.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m. —6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
PHONE 7-9153 REPAIRING 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of
COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

MOBILE

HAMMEL'S
FOR OVER 45 YEARS MOBILE'S BEST STORE
Dress Up at Hammel's

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

Buy Now and Save
Brown
Coal Company
Mobile, Ala.

For a Real Treat Try
Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

ALABAMA

MOBILE

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
Home of
America's Finest Shoes
Men — Women — Children
105 DAUPHIN STREET

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Time-Tested
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.
Tel. 2-5647

White Swan Laundry
and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Phone 2-6615

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Successive listings in
Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER
ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA ST. PETERSBURG FORT MYERS
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware—Gifts
First Street at Broadway Phone 32

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 6-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat
by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
462 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

BERRIER'S
ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Milliner With a Talent
for Your Particular Style
Mary's Hat Shop
MARY P. KEMP
161 S. E. First St. Urmey Hotel Bldg.

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints Varnishes Enamels
MIAMI 72 W. Flagler St. Tel. 2-7443
MIAMI BEACH 1620 Alton Road Tel. 5-3359

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 79 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-9491
Miami Beach 1439 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING, LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-8714

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 8 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Avenue Phone H1429

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	A	M	O	I	S
A	E	S	O	P	■	A
D	R	I	P	■	A	V
I	D	A	■	A	N	A
Z	■	■	S	I	G	N
■	W	■	A	D	E	N
M	A	R	S	A	L	A
E	T	U	I	■	S	■
T	E	N	N	■	■	D
E	R	G	■	E	T	A
O	S	■	E	L	A	N
R	■	B	L	U	E	T
S	E	V	I	L	L	E

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1183-1185 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B. D. COLE INC.
CONSTANT SERVICE
West Palm Beach, Florida

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Buck's
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

Fall and Winter Fashions
COATS SUITS
FUR COATS COSTUMES
FUR SCARFS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
R. T. STEPHENS
519 CHERRY STREET PHONE 5000

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

China Glassware
Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
13 West State Street

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

SEE NEXT PAGE

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE (Continued)

In the Land of the Sky

IVEY'S

One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890

SUNBEAM CLEANED — We Protect Your Linen in Every Way. Quality First Is Our Motto.

DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's smartest Departmental Stores—

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Johannesburg

Always in the forefront with something new in seasonable Fashions

CAFES and REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS

Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90 ST. GEORGES ST. CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Phone 5-1646 — Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service — Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

BOOKS:—
School Books and Stationery, also Latest Novels and Biographies, Maps, Writing Materials, Handbags, etc.
Maskew Miller Limited
29 Adderley Street — Cape Town

DURBAN

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture
Durban & Maritzburg

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing & Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings. (Skyscraper)
330, West Street

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products.
Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22493

The Moore Shoe
For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333, West St. Phone 23321
Residence 22933

SMYTHE'S TYRE & BATTERY (PTY.) LTD.
491/3, Smith Street, Durban
For Tyre Repairing, Retreading and Vulcanizing
Battery Service and Car Lubrication
PHONES 22284 and 24940

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 29, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

COCKERTONS
for FINEST FRUIT
FRESH VEGETABLES
FARM BUTTER, EGGS, etc.
Stall 35 City Market, Durban, & 249A, Pine Street Durban

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
TOWN DEPOT: 74, FIELD ST.
CAKE ORDERS PHONE 23719
SANDWICH ORDERS PHONE 24491
CAKES and CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own bakery

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 89
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES.
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Phone 34-2642
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villers Sts., Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg.

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

PIETERMARITZBURG

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE DE LUXE
for
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery, and Catering.
204, Church Street Phone 2639

ROSS'
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value with Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT THE FARMERS'
A Departmental Store that will furnish you with everything, be ye Farmer, City Dweller or Visitor.
For Quality, Price and Service
THE FARMERS'
TRADING CO., LTD., AUCKLAND

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
SALON PRICE
(M. L. ASHLEY)
Permanent Waving Specialists
Genuine Eugene Supaperm, the Natural Wave.
Setting and Marcelling.
166 Gloucester Street Phone 40,999

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"You can close it now, Mrs. Stebbins. We've landed."

Daily Anecdote

Uniform Concealment

A certain small country much addicted to revolutions experienced a sudden change in government, and decided to change the style of all its military and diplomatic uniforms. An attaché was dispatched to the United States with special designs, handpainted in flamboyant colors arranged in startling contrasts, and making use of much braid, buttons, rosettes, festoons, and plumage. These the American tailors were to follow in making new uniforms.

Undress and full dress for the navy, for the officers and men of the infantry, and for the artillery were brought into being. The final uniform was more gorgeous than all the rest. There was a cocked hat of bright red with an adornment of vivid green parrot feathers floating out behind, a double-breasted blue coat heavily embossed with gold lace on the cuffs, sleeves, breast, collar, and skirts. There were baggy crimson riding breeches with gold-braided seams, and a pair of shiny black patent leather riding boots with silver spurs, massive bullion epaulets and white crossbelts finished off with huge bright buckles.

"Ah," exclaimed the bedazzled tailor, "how marvelously striking! I presume this uniform is to be worn by your cavalry?"

"Indeed not!" replied the attaché. "This is for our Secret Service."

This Strange World

There is at least one student in the Navy V-12 unit at Bowling Green (Ohio) State University who takes his training literally.

Members of the group do a lot of standing in line—at meal times, on pay day, and at examinations. When asked why the sailors in his contingent stand in line so frequently, the bright cadet remarked, "We're going to be line officers."

* * *

Pfc. Ralph Hayes, a farmer from Dunlap, Kan., sold his favorite team of mules last Feb. 3 just before he entered the Army. The other day on Guadalcanal he heard a familiar hee-haw and, going to the source of the sound, found his mules. They also are working for Uncle Sam on Guadalcanal.

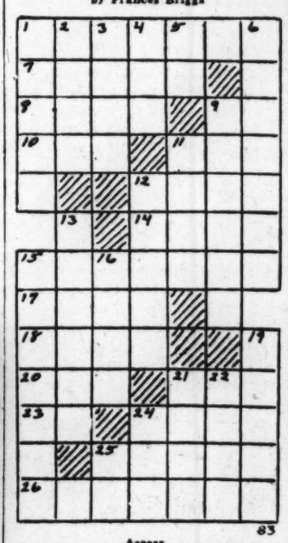
A. P.

Hint for Gardeners

Basements with furnaces and without separate storage rooms are too warm and dry for storage of Victory crops that require cool, moist storage conditions.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the small goatlike antelope famous for its agility in climbing and leaping?
7—Who, through originality in story-telling, won favor at court of Croesus?
8—What is a vessel for catching liquid waste or overflow?
9—Average (abbr.).
10—Mt. Psiloriti, Crete, was anciently called what?
11—Who was mother of ancient Irish gods?
12—What is a motion or gesture by which a thought is expressed?
14—What is name of a peninsula, town, and protectorate of Great Britain, on southwestern coast of Arabia?
15—What is a seaport city of western Sicily?
17—What is a fancy case for small articles?
18—What State of U. S. was formed out of western half of North Carolina (abbr.)?
20—Unit of energy.
21—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
23—Bone.
24—Daub.
25—What is a delicate plant of U. S. with 6-parted bluish flowers and tufted stem?
26—What city was birthplace of Velasquez?

Down

1—What is name of bay on Spain's southwestern coast?
2—What do you call a number of large animals assembled together?
3—Where is Bhutan?
4—What is an implement for washing floors?
5—Opus (abbr.).
6—What is a city of northwestern Illinois?
9—According to Pope, men would be what?
11—What is a four-act opera by Verdi?
13—What is the black buck, or Indian antelope?
13—"Blessed are ye that sow beside all ——."
15—The Perseids are what?
16—What is the spoke of a wheel?
19—Italians regard whom as creator of their poetical language?
21—What is a month of Jewish calendar?
22—What is a varying weight of Eastern Asia?
24—Man's name.
25—Book value (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

No Argument

A touring American go-getter noticed a lazy Indian chief lolling at the door of his wigwam somewhere out west.

"Chief," remonstrated the go-getter, "why don't you get a job in a factory?"

"Why?" grunted the chief.

"Well, you could earn a lot of money. Maybe thirty or forty dollars a week."

"Why?" insisted the chief.

"Oh, if you worked hard and saved your money, you'd soon have a bank account. Wouldn't you like that?"

"Why?" again asked the chief.

"For goodness sake!" shouted the exasperated go-getter. "With a big bank account you could retire, and then you wouldn't have to work any more. . . ."

"Not working now," pointed out the chief.—Tit-Bits.

Royal Tact

Albert, heroic King of the Belgians during World War I, was noted for his keen sense of humor and for his unfailing tactfulness. An example of both may be seen in an incident which took place when a tribal chieftain from the Belgian Congo was being entertained at the palace.

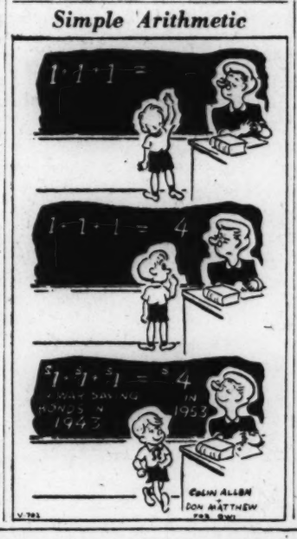
"Tell me the music you like best," Albert asked the chief as they listened to the royal orchestra after dinner.

In a few minutes the orchestra paused while the stringed instruments were being tuned.

"That's it," said the chief.

And for the remainder of the evening they listened to the orchestra tuning up.—Your Life.

Simple Arithmetic



Real Neighbors

(Chicago Daily News)

Chicago

Mrs. Barbara Cook is an elderly widow who lives in a modest cottage in the world's biggest village—South Oak Park. Folks all through the community are devoted to her.

A thousand people in South Oak Park know what elegant bread, pies and cakes "Cookie" can bake. In the days when her health was better she made and sold homebaked goods for a living.

Well, "Cookie" got a chance a couple of weeks ago to make a journey to the country, the first time she had been away from home for 15 years.

Then it was the grateful neighbors got busy. They had a jam session, took up a collection and bought new linoleum for the kitchen and living room, and then went in and made the little cottage look like new.

What was there they didn't do! They laid the linoleum and shellacked it; they polished the furniture and varnished the woodwork, rehung the curtains, painted the kitchen and decorated the cabinet, refrigerator and even the kitchen sink with painted bouquets.

She came back yesterday. Ladies peeked from behind their curtains, watching her as she went. Her eyes bulged. After that the neighbors came trooping in. Then "Cookie" broke down and cried—it was too much for her. She felt better, pretty soon was all smiles, and then the chatter and chuckles began.

It was a great day in South Oak Park. Home-coming was turned into an old-fashioned housewarming, and everybody was pepped up with the joy of real neighborliness.

Honey granulates more quickly at low temperatures—so the refrigerator is no place for it.

Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, England

Landmark Goes to War

This unconventional windmill, at Haverhill, Suffolk, is said to be the only one of its kind ever erected. It's now helping to win the war—not, however, by grinding corn: it's been dismantled and all the metal work has been converted into shells and airplanes.

Brevities

Indianapolis News: The increased number of persons studying meteorology should make it possible to provide a more satisfactory brand of postwar weather.

Punch ©: "The razor-blades I get are blunt," says a correspondent. We take a more optimistic view. The razor-blades we can't get are sharp.

Detroit News: Since last we received clean shirts from our laundry, enormous battles have been fought, a Caesar has fallen, empires have disappeared.

Quotation

You can never have a greater or a less dominion than that over yourself.—LEONARDO DA VINCI

NEWS ITEM— PLAN TO FINGERPRINT BOSTON SCHOOL CHILDREN.

WE COULDN'T GET YOUR BOY'S FINGERPRINTS AT SCHOOL SO WE CAME HERE
YOU CAN GET ALL YOU WANT OFF THE HALL MIRROR, THE CAR WINDOWS OR HIS TOWEL
DONALD THOUGHT A REGULAR FBI MAN WOULD FINGERPRINT HIM
YOU CAN'T PUT INK ON THAT HAND -- THAT'S THE ONE THAT SHOOK THE HAND OF GREER GARSON
WHY, EVERETT!
LOOK, MOMMY- FINGER PRINTS!
!
I. F. WAH 2 GELM

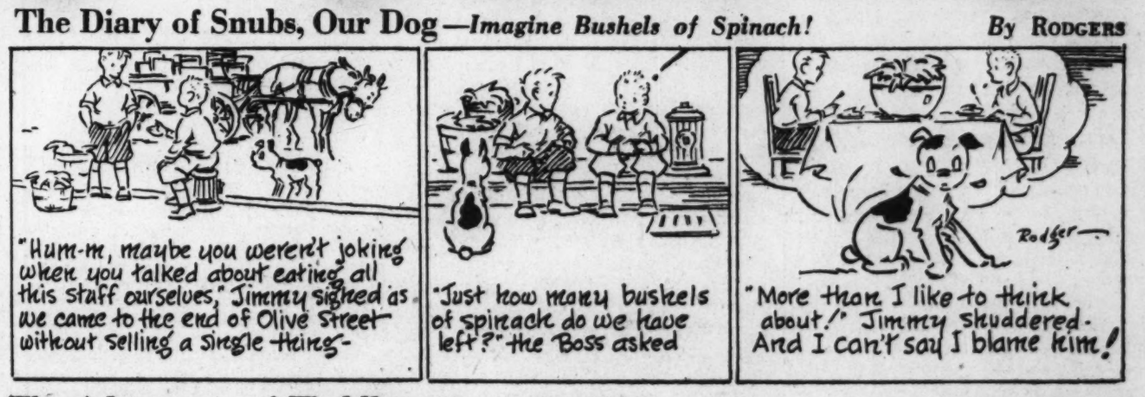
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's an Old Story*

By Le Pelley

WHY ALL THIS SULKING AROUND THE HOUSE ?
YOU'D SULK TOO, POP, IF YOU HAD TO GO TO SCHOOL
I WAS ALWAYS GLAD TO GO!! I JUMPED OUT OF BED AT SIX O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING AND RAN FOUR MILES THROUGH THE SNOW ....
?
WHAT'S THIS ABOUT RUNNING FOUR MILES ??
WELL... MAYBE IT WAS TWO... AND SOMETIMES I RAN..
NOW BEN..
WELL - I GOT UP AT SEVEN ANYWAY... AND IT WAS NEARLY A MILE .... AT A GOOD STIFF WALK
Hmm

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Imagine Bushels of Spinach!*

By Rodgers


"Hum-m, maybe you weren't joking when you talked about eating all this stuff ourselves," Jimmy sighed as we came to the end of Olive Street without selling a single thing-
"Just how many bushels of spinach do we have left?" the Boss asked
"More than I like to think about." Jimmy shuddered. And I can't say I blame him!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Haste Makes Waste*

By The Hagers

"Here comes a drake!" cried duckling Tim. "He always speeds by here. Get him!"
I clocked him as he passed, and saw He broke the 35-mile law.
I chased him for a mile or two; I shouted, waved,—the horn I blew.
His woes were multiplied twofold: A tire blew out and stopped him, cold.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Follow Through

President Roosevelt's message to Congress is an excellent and comprehensive report on the state of global war. Any citizen can profit by examining its balanced survey of today's most urgent affairs and several features of it deserve special comment.

For the present we shall deal only with two: the "boast that the American people and their Government are doing an amazingly good job in carrying out a vast program," and the President's several references to carrying through to insure lasting results from victory.

It is proper and it may be helpful for the people to find gratification and confidence in the national achievement. There is danger in looking too much at the hole in the doughnut, and at times thoughtless griping and overemphasis on mistakes has damaged morale. It is good therefore to have such an instructive review of the problems dealt with and such an encouraging record of accomplishment.

Yet this is not a wholly objective accounting. Mr. Roosevelt might well recognize that criticism has frequently been helpful in improving policies and holding officials up to a high level of performance.

Continued vigilance by an alert public and press will be required if civil, industrial, and military leaders are to shorten the war and insure the peace.

The President confirmed the general assumption that the Italian invasion was planned at Casablanca and that at Quebec the times and places for other landings were fixed. More specific were his promises of new air blows against Germany and the use of ships freed in the Mediterranean to clear the Bay of Bengal and open the Burma campaign. But at least equally welcome were his assurances that the political war will be carried through:

> The war-breeding gangs of militarists must be rooted out of Germany—and out of Japan—if we are to have any real assurance of peace. . . .
>
> We shall not be able to claim that we have gained total victory in this war if any vestige of Fascism in any of its malignant forms is permitted to survive in the world.

The President had one concrete pledge for making good this program—at least so far as Japan is concerned. He promised that the mandated islands would never be allowed to go back to Tokyo's tricky control. This is the first Presidential statement of a clearly determined but so far little-mentioned national purpose—one which in some respects contravenes the Atlantic Charter more definitely than do Russia's similar ideas about the Baltic States.

Otherwise the President gave little comfort to those who have hoped that he would give more specific leadership to popular thinking about the postwar world. He seems to be waiting for Congress to do something about the Fulbright and Ball resolutions. And there is a growing impression that his reference to a world-wide good neighbor policy is about as far as he will go at present in suggesting plans for stopping aggression. This may be as good as Mackinac, but it isn't good enough. The people will have to push the politicians to more specific plans for policing the peace if any enduring peace is to be won.

Banners From Chimneys

Smoke from farm chimneys indicates the passing of the season. The gray pennants are part of the landscape picture when the growing season is done and the rich promise of fruition is at hand.

The smoke rolls upward in a changing pattern of beauty. There are spirals within spirals. In the center the smoke is a dark, heavy gray, revolving and turning as it climbs. It forms a sturdy trunk from which sideshoots, like branches, blossom and unroll.

As the gray banners leave the red chimneys, climb into the air, change to faint wisps and tattered fragments, and finally dissolve in the frosty air, the countryside begins a new day. A dog barks across the fields, a cow moos from the pasture behind the barn, and a horse neighs for his breakfast.

While the chores are being done, the farm kitchen is a busy spot. The smoke banners in the air mean sizzling bacon and fragrant coffee. They mean a cheery, cozy room and a kettle singing on the shining kitchen stove. As the farmer starts to the house with the milk pails on his arm, he glances at the smoke. A good fire, a warm room, a good breakfast. That gray banner curling into the air means the heart of a home.

No Trick Taxes

Possibility that a sixfold increase in social security taxes will be recommended by the Treasury Department, as a war-financing measure, is reported from Washington. Such a proposal should be discouraged. Any increase should be considered not as a war measure but should be assessed as a step in promoting an enormous expansion of the social security system.

The present tax for the social security now in effect—old age and unemployment insurance—is one per cent on the covered employer and one per cent on employee. The law, which was passed in 1935, calls for an advance to two per cent on each next year. The Wagner social security bill now in Congress proposes six per cent each. Besides extending the social security system to 20,000,000 now outside it, the bill would set up entirely new types of government insurance, mainly compulsory medical, hospital and disability insurance.

The issues include not alone the problems of desirability of the new social insurances and of the bringing in of groups of the population now exempt, but other questions such as the centralization of government and diminution of state authority. The innovations are far more momentous and controversial than were the provisions of the present social security act at the time of its adoption.

As yet there has been no general discussion of the Wagner bill. Neither the Members of Congress nor the public have had any adequate opportunity to hear or judge of the drawbacks of some of the proposals. The informed opposition to certain features is substantial, militant and multiplying.

War financing should not be tied up in any way with this unrelated social change, which is one of the greatest magnitude. Each should be considered separately on its merits.

Oil for Learning's Lamps

Sturdy self-reliance is the note sounded by the refugee educators from Axis-occupied nations meeting with educators of the United States, Britain and other allied nations at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. These unofficial representatives of wounded lands clearly welcome the idea of the United Nations Educational Commission as recommended by the conference, but are united in stating that they want such a commission for advice and help only. The actual task of rebuilding educational facilities in their war-torn countries they are sure the people will wish to do themselves.

As Professor Lagoudakis, formerly of Athens University, put it: "We want to recreate our own pattern of culture with outside help," while the word from Professor Obrdlik of Czechoslovakia was, "Our people themselves, like the grass, will raise their heads as soon as the sun of liberty comes back."

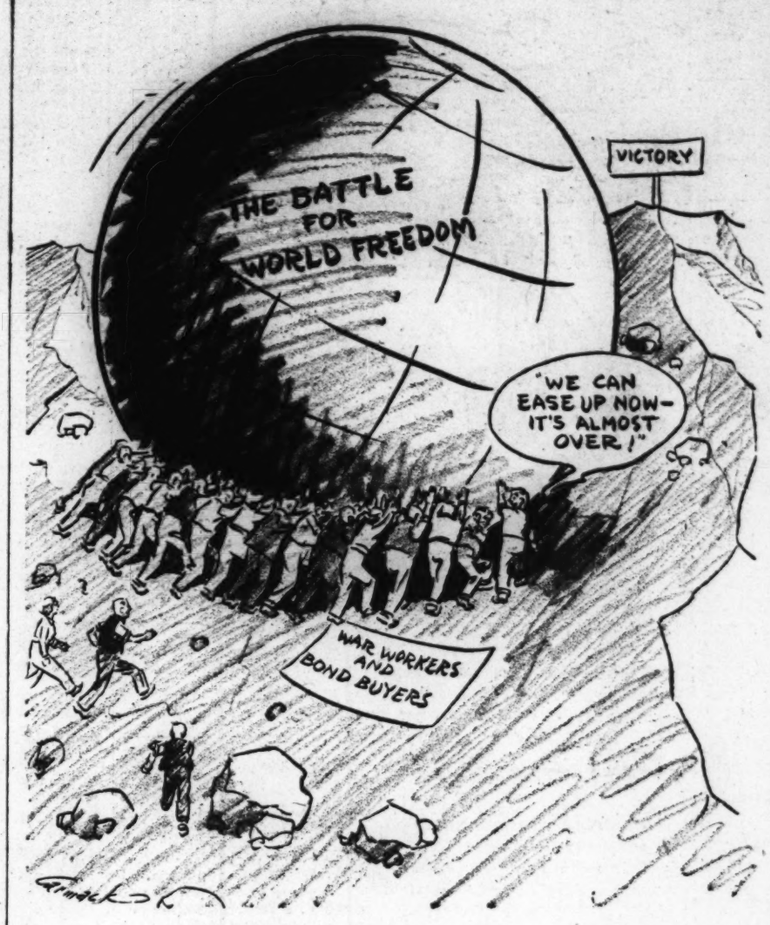
The conference, bringing together representatives from many organizations of American educators is clarifying the ideas of all. Presence of Government observers and leading refugee educators gives the unofficial discussions and decisions a significance that may prove far-reaching.

For the strong, victorious nations to step in and run the schools and colleges in Poland, Norway, Czechoslovakia, or even in a defeated Germany and Japan—the plan formerly urged in some quarters—is now seen to be unsound and also in all likelihood unwelcome. Instead, the conviction emerges that some exchange of teachers and students, generous help in providing textbooks, in rebuilding and restocking libraries and school buildings will be welcomed from outside, but that the actual teaching, supervision and definition of an educational pattern should be done by a commission of nationals in each country.

President Wu of Ginling struck a chord echoed by the other brave overrun nations when she said that while China would be grateful for certain necessary outside help, it was bound to emerge from the war with confidence in its own leadership "because of its bitter experiences." In the midst of carnage much has been learned, strengths have been revealed, vision has increased.

The conference is clearing the atmosphere. With actual operation of the schools from the outside eliminated from all plans, complete attention on the part of participating organizations can be given to preparations to support all constructive groups operating within, and to stand ready with welcome advice and generous practical help.

Dangerous Talk



Our Readers Say—

Mackinac to the Woodshed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your Mr. Roscoe Drummond who, fortunately for us, keeps his weather eye on our political leaders, and whose Intimate Messages are masterpieces of logic and elucidation, writing from Mackinac says "the new foreign policy declaration of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council deserves sympathetic and candid examination." And then he gives it a candid going over.

Mr. Drummond's sympathy seems to be similar to that of the parent who takes his son to the woodshed and says: "This hurts me more than it hurts you."

Chicago — ALFRED GORDON

Music in Camp

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The gripping passage of a Brahms symphony is streaming through the half-open door of a crowded room. I enter and find some thirty soldiers around a record-player. They sit and listen in noiseless attention. Their ears are still filled with the deafening sound of the rifle range, their legs heavy from marches through miles of glowing heat, their mind still held by their earnest duties, the rush, the noise, and the unceasing preparations for another day and its tasks. Slowly only, the harshness of their expression is giving way to relaxation.

Here, in a dim setting of utter simplicity, our boys from a sober life of urgent realities find an hour of escape to privacy—in art. They ask for great music, they want the essential that bears the imprint of their feelings, their hopes and aspirations. They listen to Mozart's silvery, thoughtful clarity, to the strength and balance in Bach's superior simplicity, to the vigor and intellect, the emotional immediacy of Beethoven. What an audience!

No rustling gowns to adorn the room, no furs, no sparkling of jewels. None of the self-satisfying effects of social events, their thrills and glamour. No critical snobbery. Nothing but a group of men in unpretentious appreciation caught by the magic of invisible artists, the unspeakable poetry of music which to them becomes everything that the world of facts does not reveal.

I have heard music in packed houses bursting with ovations. I have stood on crowded balconies watching the smile of satisfaction from the lips of the bowing artist, greeting noisily excited masses. But never have I seen such absorbing devotion, such magnificent intensity of feeling.

In walking out, I am hardly aware of the records still being turned, the music still heard. I see only faces before me, nothing but shining faces and their silent eloquence.

Camp Wolters, Texas — PVT. ERNST HERF

Draft of Fathers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While the Manpower Commission is trying to urge fathers into war plant work by threatening them with induction, it might pay the Commission to consider that in spite of the high salaries supposedly paid for war work, inexperienced beginners may take quite a cut in income by leaving civilian jobs. Years of experience and special skills in civilian jobs are earning some fathers just barely enough to maintain a family, pay taxes, and keep up with the cost of living.

To leave a white collar job for heavy manual labor and take a cut in salary is not the only sacrifice. Drafted men have their peacetime jobs reserved for them by law, but civilians leaving for a war job are not so well protected. Furthermore, the Government is committing itself to favor service men in every way after the war, so civilians who left good, permanent jobs for temporary war work, high or low pay, will have to stand in line behind the returned servicemen waiting for a chance to get civilian employment once more.

Perhaps a draft of fathers into war plant work with postwar jobs guaranteed would solve this reluctance to shift into war work.

Boston — CARLETON F. PETIT

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Lesson Learned

The Wide Horizon

By Haydn S. Pearson

The Federal Government has dissolved some of its co-operative, subsistence farming projects and is closing out others as rapidly as legal and financial points can be settled. Largely unnoticed in the plethora of war activities, the end of these ventures marks the finale of an epoch in the experimental use of public monies.

A democracy should always be willing to experiment for the welfare of its citizens and the experiences of the past few years, costly and impractical as some of them were, have served a purpose. The purpose has little to do with the financial aspect. In a nation as wealthy as the United States, we should not be too concerned with a few million dollars when they are spent in an attempt to bring happiness and security to human beings.

* * *

The fact that the co-operative, subsistepce farming projects have failed is fundamentally one of the most encouraging socio-economic facts of recent years. They failed because they violated the traditional, accepted American philosophy of enterprise based on individual ambition and resourcefulness.

To the writer, it is not over-simplification to state the proposition thus baldly. There are three points of special interest.

First, Americans (and that includes all who have embraced the "American Dream") do not like a system whereby their rewards for labor depend partly on the exertions of others. No matter how generous the terms which allowed a man to make a living, it irked him if he felt that he could get ahead faster than others who were members of the co-operative group. All publicly-financed co-operative ventures have had this limiting aspect in one form or another. Ambitious, hard-working families have chafed under the multitudinous restrictions.

Second, the failure of the Government projects is a revealing commentary on the typically new-world philosophy of our people. Our citizens do not want static security; they want the opportunity to follow the main chance. They are not afraid to pioneer if they see a gleam on the trail ahead.

No one fact tells the story more convincingly than the difference in results between the co-operative ventures of the Farm Security Administration and the results of lending money to individual tenant farmers who wished to become farm owners. The Congressional Act which authorized and organized this method of farm ownership is, in the opinion of many, one of the best legislative acts in the history of agriculture. Working through established channels with a large degree of local knowledge as a fulcrum, men of character can borrow money on a long-term plan.

* * *

The tenant-aid act not only fosters the idea of farm ownership. Its philosophy rests on the ideal that a man's success depends upon his own efforts. The tenant-ownership plan is working out on a sound financial basis. Public money lent for farm ownership is returning to Uncle Sam—with interest.

Third, the failure of co-operative groups points to a lesson in the growth of the subsistence farming movement. The latter term implies home-raised food and low overhead for rent, fuel, etc., plus a cash income from part-time work.

The co-operative work projects which were intended to bring in cash income did not offer the inducements that come from part-time labor in privately-owned enterprises. The movement for decentralization of industry will continue; more and more people will move to small farms on the fringes of towns and cities. But the evidence to date is that those who find a satisfying way of life in subsistence farming prefer to work part time or full time in private industries, rather than in Government-financed and managed projects.

Basis Laid for a Farm Accord?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

A meeting was held in President Roosevelt's oval study Wednesday that may be a landmark in Administration relations with the farmers. Preliminaries for the meeting had gone on for weeks. Besides the President, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, War Food Administrator Jones, Messrs. Byrnes and Vinson, the "Big Four" of the farm organizations were also present.

These "Big Four" are the men who tell the Congressional Farm bloc what to do. They are Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Ezra T. Benson, Executive Secretary of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives; James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, and Albert Goss, Master of the National Grange. They all took part.

Some of these men had statements mimeographed in advance for distribution when they came out of the meeting, critical of the administration. Actually, the inside information here is that an amicable session was held. More than that: that the basis may have been laid for a farm accord, a peace treaty—or at any rate a truce which may effect the whole future relationship between Administration and powerful Farm Bloc.

The Farm Bloc, or the people who do the thinking for it, are worried about two things. They fought last spring to stop rollback subsidies, and they lost. The Administration was too much for them. Secondly, they are afraid of what will happen to farm prices when peace comes. They fear present high levels will slump. These are two trumps which Mr. Roosevelt had in his hand.

* * *

That Mr. Roosevelt played his cards skillfully seems to be the concensus even of his opponents. The Big Four are thinking the thing over now. The preliminary basis for what may be an agreement of lasting importance was certainly offered.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke warmly of recent criticism of his food and farm policies. He seemed determined to put the problem in order. It is understood he mentioned former President Hoover by name, in criticizing his critics. The meeting was called, he made it clear, to try to reach a formula they all could agree to.

Messrs. Jones and Wickard outlined the kind of program in mind. It is called a "Support Price-Redemption Payment Plan." At the risk of over-simplification, it goes something like this:

A processor of farm products, let us call him, Mr. Jones, a miller, will be required to buy farm produce, that is, wheat, at the "support price." He must still sell it at ceiling levels. But suppose the newly instituted "support price"—to be worked out by the Government and farm leaders—is higher than the ceiling level. Then the Government hands over a "redemption payment," to make up the difference.

* * *

As the program works out: the consumer finds that the line will be held on food prices at about the same level. The farmer will get prices high enough to make big production pay. The taxpayer will pay the difference.

Other aspects of the scheme include: The Administration will soft-pedal other price rollbacks, though it will go ahead with the ones already initiated. This pleases Farm Bloc leaders who have fought rollbacks. The Administration also veers to the belief that in a number of cases ceiling prices are too low which pleases the Farm Bloc too. Support prices permit these items to be raised individually, without upsetting the whole structure of ceilings. The War Food Administration will ask Congress for funds to make so-called "redemption payments." Politically, this term sounds a lot better than "subsidies."

There is a good deal of politics in the new move, but it is more than a political move. It seems to be something more than merely instituting subsidies, under another name.

It means that retail prices and farm prices can be separated, it is argued. It means the farmer will get a producer's price. At the same time the consumer will go on paying a controlled price. It is too early to say that the differences between the powerful Farm Bloc and the Administration have been reconciled by the new plan, but those who were at the meeting say they were certainly struck by the plain-spoken get-together and the sweeping proposals made by the President and his high officers.

True Incentives to Service

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

If by some undiscovered analytical process it could be made possible to define and tabulate the impulses and motives of the young men and women of the United States and Britain who have volunteered or have willingly answered the call to service in this present war, it would be discovered, first of all, that few if any of them hope, by such service, to end all wars. The alluring promise of thus ending human conflict is not justified by history or experience. There have been wars since the dawn of civilization. No war has ever served to do more than delay or postpone succeeding wars. What, then, is the actuating and controlling incentive to willing service and ungrudging sacrifice?

Studious commentators and ingenious theorists, drawing speculative graphs and charts of the world of tomorrow, seem almost unanimously to eliminate from the pictures they draw anything even slightly resembling what, in the language of the historian, might be described as the status quo ante-bellum. With telescopic vision they claim to have discovered convincing evidence that new and untried governmental and economic theories are to supplant and supersede the methods and processes which, in their opinion, have induced, or at least failed to prevent, aggressive warfare.

* * *

For insular or national regimentation and directed management, political and economic, these honest and sincere students and prescriptionists would fabricate a larger and more inclusive structure designed to embrace within itself parts and elements as incongruous and as alien one to another as the tribes and races of the human family. The perfervid diagnostician, if he begins with the assumption that human nature is the same the world over, should not fail to realize that it is simply because this is true that his promised happy solution of the problem remains to be proved.

Those who would project us all into what they envision as the world of tomorrow profess little patience with their neighbors and fellows who would preserve and defend all that is good, tried, and true, in the world of yesterday and today. And yet it may be discovered, and this before it is too late, that it is the established order which those who fight and those who serve hope to defend and perpetuate. By the established order reference is to the democracy set up by the American founders, and not that which it has been sought to attenuate and dilute by specious admixtures of bureaucratic nostrums, managed economy, planned shortages, and the discouragement of free enterprise.

The spirit of America is not committed to some new or strange idealism. The men and women at the front and at home who have dedicated all to the cause in which they are serving, hope to preserve and perpetuate, in their homes, and in their home lands, not freedom from responsibility or initiative, but freedom to choose, to direct, to serve, or to dictate to those who serve, rather than yield supinely to the will of even a benign dictatorship. This spirit of independence, a survival or reappearance of true Americanism, shines in striking contrast to the blind obedience and subservience of fanatical servants and defenders of totalitarianism and the disciples of human greed and hatreds.

* * *

There will come a day when those who survive this terrible ordeal will come marching home under victorious banners, glad to have served, glad to be free. Their hope, expressed or unexpressed, will naturally be that those to whom they have helped to restore freedom may long remain free, but most of all that what they have fought to preserve and defend at home may never again be threatened from without or from within.

There will be those amongst the men and women returning to the pursuits of peace who have thought the problem through to studied conclusions. It may be that they will have discovered that preparedness against imposed aggressive war lies primarily in the qualities of thought and service which prevent war. These, defined or undefined, they would prescribe and recommend to their neighbors at home and beyond the seas. They will testify that the tenets and laws of a democracy are not provocative, but that to retain this quality they must not be diluted or suffer careless or designed contamination. Perhaps they will reassure us all that it is to insure against this possible danger that, most of all, they have been willing to serve, or to give all.

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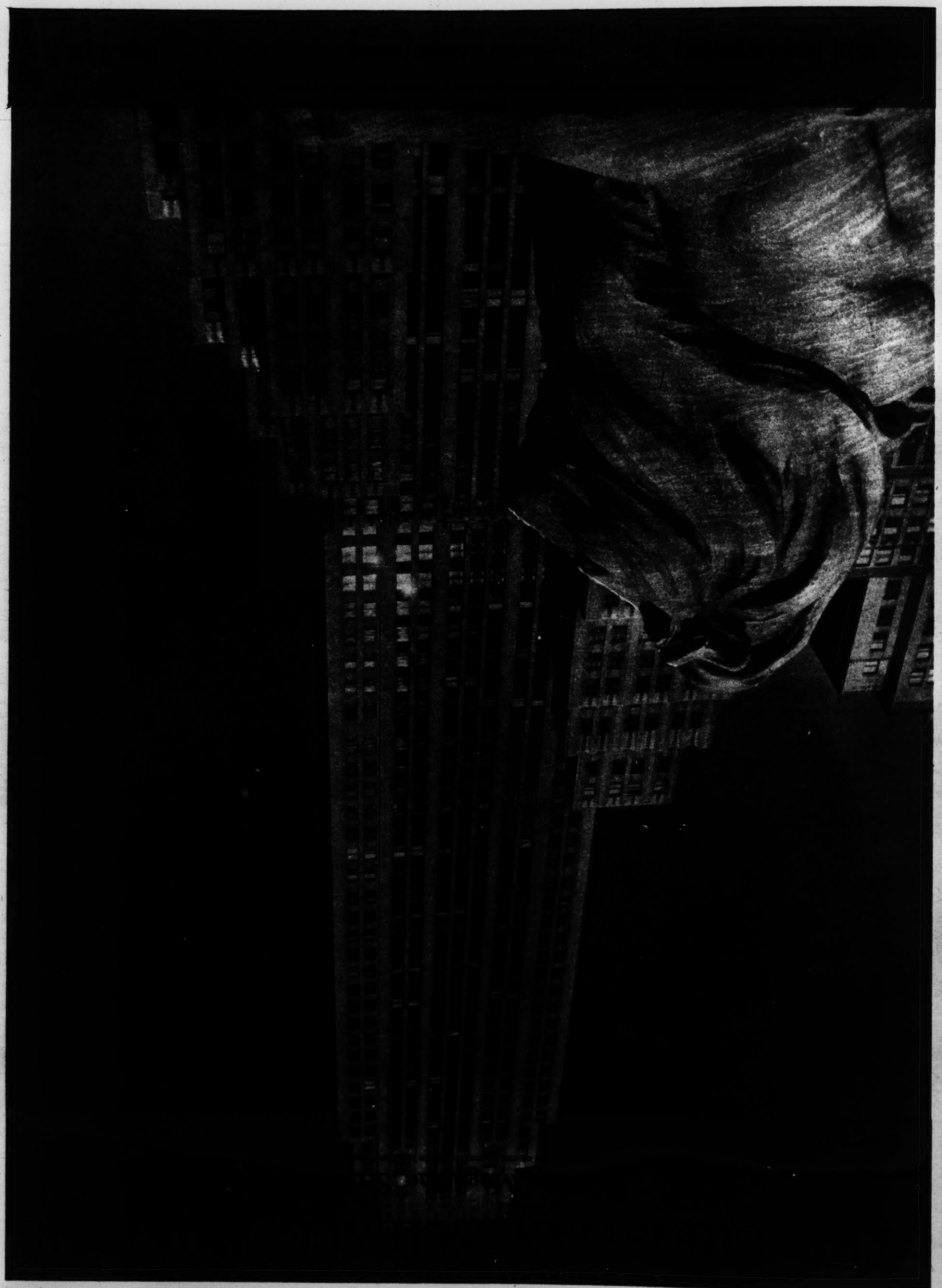


Fame Comes to Hyman Lewis

By Harold Hobson

FLYING FORTRESSES IN ACTION Associated Press Photos

Robert L. Doremus, of Henrietta, Okla., Mans His Gun in a Raid Over Tunis in the Midst of Anti-aircraft Fire. Above: Three Fortresses, With Guns Protruding, Wing Over Mountainous Terrain in Tunisia

IN PALL MALL, shouldering London's oldest and most famous clubs, and not far away from St. James's Palace, is a small shop, with a single glass-plated window, which hangs out a modest sign, on which are inscribed, in gold letters against a black background, the words "Naval, Military, and Civil Tailors." There are many such shops in the West End of London, where the cutters, it is said, earn anything up to £40 a week. At the first glance, this particular Pall Mall establishment looks no different from the others. But the passer-by will be well advised to observe it more closely. It is worth watching. Maharajahs come to it. The King himself comes to it. They come for swords. It is, in fact, the only tailor's in London which hangs out a secondary sign, "Swordsmith."

This shop is the West End headquarters of a firm that, before the war, made 10,000 swords a year. Wilkinson's, the swordsmiths, have been in this line of business since 1772. They made swords that flashed at Bunker Hill and Saratoga, that were waved in the air at Waterloo. They made swords for Lord French, for Kitchener, and British officers of the last war. They are now making the Sword of Honor which King George is to present to the City of Stalingrad.

But this is not all. Thousands upon thousands of men walking the streets of English towns in peacetime owe the smoothness of their skins to Wilkinson's. Now they make razor blades no more. They have turned over the whole of their factory to war production.

They produce for Americans as well as Britons. Many a young American airman, in the Flying Fortresses that daily bomb the Continent, thinks of Wilkinson's with gratitude. Careful analyses have been made of the type of ammunition that these Fortresses are most often called upon to face. Low velocity bullets figure high up on the list. It occurred to Colonel Malcolm Grow of the United States Army Eighth Air Force that it ought to be possible to invent some sort of vest that would stop these bullets. He took his views to Wilkinson's, and found that they had been experimenting with the idea since the middle of the Four Years' War.

The great difficulty with armor is, of course, weight. It is theoretically possible to construct an armored suit that will stop any kind of bullet. Wilkinson's showed me a breastplate that would protect its wearer even from a machine-gun discharge. But it weighed 37 pounds. Obviously no soldier could support such a burden, and at the same time enjoy any degree of mobility. Therefore, as the managing director of the firm expressed it to me, all armor is a compromise between weight and safety. A lesser amount of protection has to be accepted in order to preserve maneuverability. Nevertheless, this protection is considerable.

The vest that is now being worn in ever-increasing numbers by American airmen consists of small overlapping squares of manganese steel sewn into a canvas jacket. When I asked how many of these squares went into each jacket I was told that the number was between 200 and 300. In the Wilkinson workshops, which are not, by the way, in Pall Mall, there are scores of girls and women engaged in sewing the steel squares into these vests. It is only quite recently that these vests have gone into production, and until a few weeks ago none of the women now engaged on their manufacture was acquainted with any of the peculiar intricacies of the job. But most of them had some dressmaking experience, even if it had been gained only at home; and this comes in very useful in the work they have to do on the vests.

* * *

In a way this American adoption of the Wilkinson vest marks a partial return to warfare of personal armor. Armor, even in the days of its greatest popularity, has always been a tricky thing to manage. At Hastings, for example, William the Conqueror got his mail put on back to front, though it does not seem to have interfered with his efficient conduct of the battle. By 1420, knights were completely covered in plates of mail, which must have made them exceedingly hot and uncomfortable. Two hundred years later these suits of mail were regarded as insufferably clumsy, and they afforded little defense against firearms.

In 1593, Sir Richard Hawkins reported that his men refused to wear even light corselets. After that armor became less and less popular, and its use in war was increasingly restricted. By the early days of Queen Victoria the only remnant of personal armor that remained was a tiny gilt crescent worn by officers of foot, all that was left of the fifteenth century great gorget of plate. Then Victoria decided to give breast and back plates to her mounted guardsmen: but these were ceremonial only. They were not designed to be of any use in actual fighting. Armor had now reached the lowest point in its fortunes.

Thereafter it tentatively mounted the upgrade. In the late Nineteenth Century English cavalry in the field experimented with gussets of chain mail fastened to the shoulders of certain cavalrymen as a protection against sword cuts. This encouraged some people to believe that personal armor could be developed to the point of stopping bullets, and the result is the armored vests now worn in Flying Fortresses.

These vests have to pass three tests. They must not hinder efficiency. They must not be fatiguing. They must be capable of stopping a low velocity bullet from a 0.45 calibre Army pistol at a distance of 30 feet. They give protection to the chest and back, while a sporran or apron stretches as far down as the knees. The pilot and co-pilot wear only a half-vest, which weighs seven pounds. The other members of the crew carry a full vest, weighing 16 pounds. This is less than the weight carried by infantry in marching order.

In another part of the factory the blade of the sword that the King is to present to Stalingrad is being manufactured. It is forged by Sydney Rouse and Tom Beesley. Beesley has been with Wilkinson's for 56 years; he has made swords for five reigning monarchs. I asked him which was the best sword he ever made, but he was not to be caught. They were all good, he said, the whole lot of them. Rouse has worked for Wilkinson's for 29 years.

* * *

Rouse showed me a replica of the Stalingrad blade. He struck it against a block of wood, and it rang like a tuning fork. Had it not done so it would have had a flaw in it, and a new blade would have had to be forged. The steel that goes into the blade, and also into the American vests, comes from Sheffield, where it is prepared according to a special process. This process is very important. Weight for weight, steel employed in armor today gives a much higher degree of protection than was afforded by medieval equipment. The reason is that medieval armor could be hardened only by hammering. But now it is toughened by the nature of its composition, and also by an elaborate heat treatment.

It is this that gives to the Fortress vests their comparative invulnerability.

Let the Axis Think Twice

Before Unleashing Gas Warfare

By William H. Stringer

THE UNITED STATES today can stand up to any Axis threat to use war gas and confidently promise to shoot back double doses in return for any poison whiffs loosed against the United Nations—thanks to a quiet, almost completely unpublicized, but very efficient research carried on during the prewar years.

To this research is due the fact that the Japanese thrust into the South Pacific did not cut off America's key supplies of anti-gas ingredients as it did our sources of natural rubber.

Without this research, the Japanese and the Nazis could have unleashed their gases in contravention of Geneva covenants, safe in the knowledge that America and the United Nations were dangerously short of the priceless but simple contents of the gas-mask canister.

Because of this research, a whole new American industry stands ready for development in the postwar years—the "deodorizing" industry, we'll call it, by which obnoxious and dangerous smells, odors and air-borne substances can be removed from theaters, gymnasiums, kitchens, lavatories, refrigerators—even the paint smell from freshly-coated rooms—and valuable vapors captured as they go up the factory chimney.

Interestingly enough, the whole roster of new weapons, bases, techniques and protective devices fashioned by the research laboratories of the War Department's Chemical Warfare Service are capable of remarkable peacetime transmutation.

If you have seen a newsreel photograph of low-flying aircraft laying a protective smoke screen (a chemical warfare technique) you can visualize how this device can be utilized, with some alteration, for the dusting of weevil-threatened cotton fields and other crops with bug-strafing smokes, sprays and powders. And it is permissible to disclose that if the enemy does not force the United States to use the vast tonnages of mustard gas now in storage, this very unfriendly stuff can become an ingredient in the welcome postwar manufacture of synthetic rubber.

The development of brand new war gases, their purposes and their chemical formulae is completely hush-hush. But the valiant story of how the Army's chemical warfare researchers advanced the American gas mask until it is now the world's best, and found how to make the mask's vital charcoal from domestic rather than foreign ingredients, so that the Japanese warlords could not choke off American gas masks as they did rubber and hemp and quinine, can now be told for the first time.

Before the day of victory arrives, there is the possibility that in an act of desperation, the Axis High Command may decide to unleash this so-called "terror weapon." As a warning and a deterrent against such action, it may confidently be stated that the United States and its Allies have plenty of war gas ready for action right now—probably more of it, and of every variety, than the Axis possesses.

And take it from Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, the allied armies know how to use it. They will use it if the Axis for any reason whatsoever begins gas warfare.

The United States, it should be interjected here, does not intend to initiate this sort of attack against either troops or cities. President Roosevelt has given solemn affirmation concerning this to the world and to the Axis. But full preparedness, it is believed, is the best way to cool off Axis hotheads.

So America has arsenals constructed for the precise purpose of manufacturing war gases, strategically scattered across the land. It has the world's biggest chemical industry, with its added production facilities, standing four-square behind the arsenals. It has perfected newly-developed techniques for releasing gas—from ground weapons and from high and low-flying airplanes—which the Axis will find out about only if it is unwise enough to meddle with this outlawed style of warfare.

But perhaps the most remarkable development has been on the defensive side, in the improvement and modernization of the soldier's gas mask, together with the fashioning of gas-repellent clothing. It's the newest wrinkle in the old story of defensive weapons which eventually come to match, and surpass, offense weapons.

When the first whiffs of chlorine blew into the allied trenches in the Ypres salient on April 22, 1915, the British and French began to seek desperately for a protective device against the searing stuff. They first hit on pads saturated with sodium thiosulphate, worn across the mouth. But then came other gases of more varied content and purpose, so the chemists turned to charcoal for its ability to absorb substances from the air.

They devised masks so constructed that all entering air was purified by contact with activated charcoal contained within the canister attached to the mask. Standard gas masks still function so.

Those beyond their twenties will recall the World War I campaigns to "save peach stones" and the baskets placed for them in post offices and theaters, where now are containers for scrap rubber and metals. This was because the harder the substances from which the charcoal was made—as, for instance, peach stones and coconut shells—the better the charcoal could be "activated" to increase its absorptive capacities.

"You'll find no peace-stone-saving campaigns in World War II, for a reason.

The gas masks of the first world conflict were satisfactory enough, but during the years of peace and research afterward the Chemical Warfare Service recognized that if gas attacks were to be adequately protected against, it was vital to accomplish two things: (1) Improve the ability of the charcoal to absorb dangerous gases, and (2) provide for an unlimited supply of the raw material which was to be metamorphosed into activated charcoal.

The best and biggest supply came from coconut shells from the South Pacific. But the Army's Chemical Warfare experts began to develop new, home-grown ingredients.

There came months and years of experimentation, in which industry's chemists played a vital part and industrial laboratories collaborated. The result: Today the Army has learned how to fashion activated charcoal from sawdust, from wood, and even from soft coal—common, ordinary substances present in the United States in unlimited quantities. And from these ingredients experts have produced a charcoal that will absorb 900 times as much as ordinary wood charcoal.

The new charcoals are produced in a number of scattered, inland factories, and they are still being improved, General Porter assures. These charcoals are going into the canisters of the gas masks issued to every American doughboy of today. They are a sure guarantee that the nation's young fighting men will be protected against every known gas.

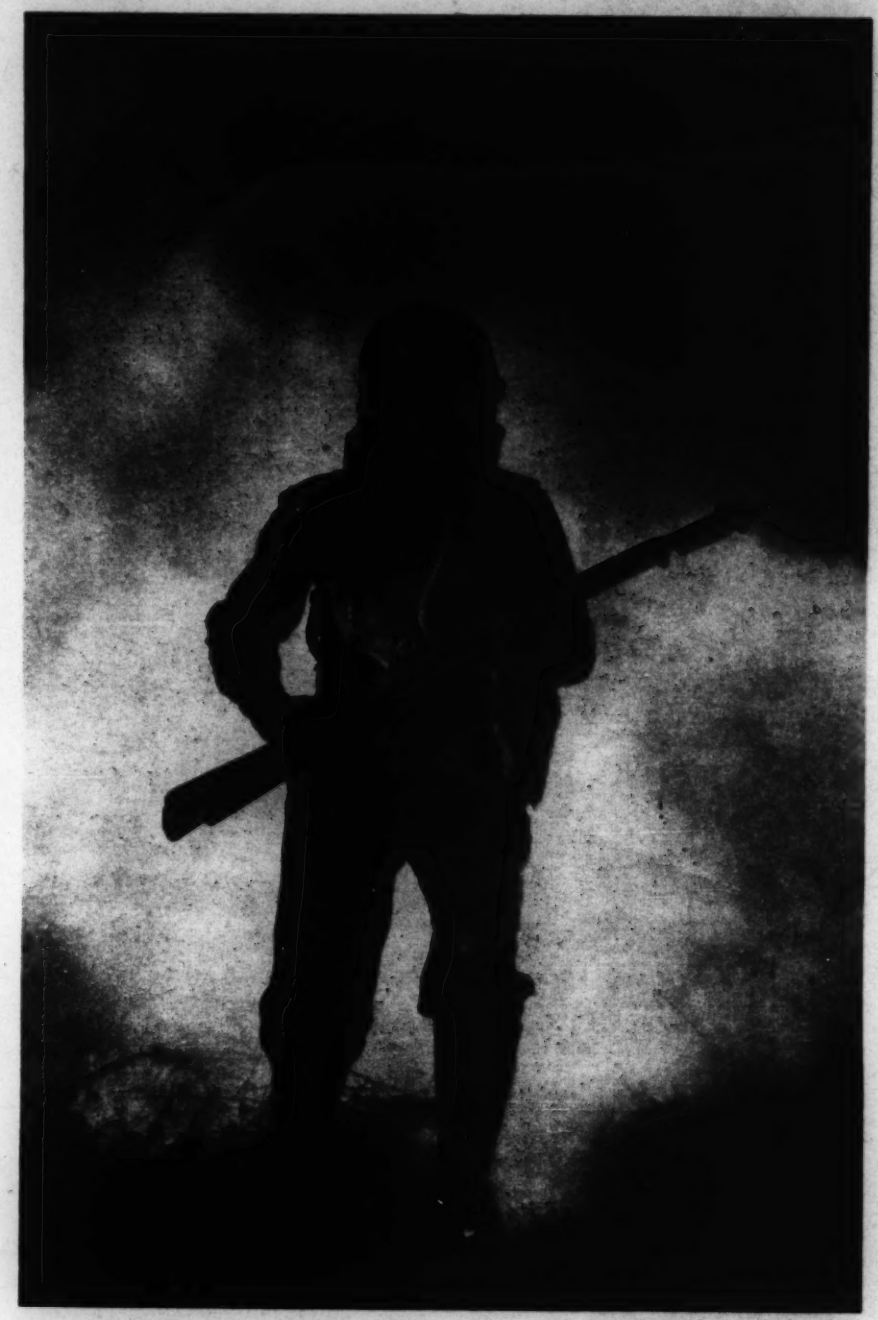
The development of gas repellent clothing has been almost equally remarkable.

Charcoal has long been employed in limited quantities as an air and liquid purifier. It is used to transform the dark brown sugar imported from the West Indies into the gleaming snow-white granulated on the grocer's shelves. But the high cost of activated charcoal has always been a deterrent to new developments.

Now through the chemical warfare experiments, activated charcoal may be produced at a fraction of its former cost, and be twice as effective. So the planners of tomorrow envisage the evolution of a whole new "anti-odor" industry. They foresee the development of machines capable of deoderizing offices, homes, public buildings in a trice.

They likewise foresee great strides in the technique of sifting exhaust vapors in industrial plants through charcoal—to catch precious gases and minute valuable particles before they escape up the chimney.

Here, the chemical experts say, is an industry which is a complement and an extension of air conditioning, and on which American inventive and promotional genius may go to work after the last gun is fired. The Chemical Warfare Service has grappled with an Axis terror threat and turned it inside out—presto—to produce an industry which may one day make obnoxious odors as extinct as the dodo.



Chemical Warfare Division of War Department

GAS—CANNED AND UNLEASHED

A Gas-Masked Soldier, Armed With Rifle and Bayonet, Walks Safely Through a Dense Cloud of Poison Gas. Below: Filled Containers of Chemical Warfare Material Awaiting Shipment

Say It With Posters

By Pearl Strachan

ERNST HALBERSTADT, PAINTER AND PHOTOGRAPHER
"His War Contribution Has Developed Into an Energetic Combination of Art and Natural Science"

TO INSPIRE INDUSTRIAL ARMIES TO GREATER EFFORT
Mr. Halberstadt Has the Advantage of an Artist's Training in the Arrangement and Composition of His Photographs

"IT'S SUCH a gentle war in print." Ernst Halberstadt was working, when he said that, on a naval action poster showing an American boat preparing to torpedo a Japanese vessel. Vigorous as his drawings are in the country's leading magazines and on the bulletin boards in the defense factories, the drawings which are not published, in which he really lets himself go, depict with more satirical force what he thinks of Fascism and other forms of aggression.

What he was complaining about, however, as we talked in his Boston studio, was that while the Army, the Navy and Industry demand first-rate work in the posters and cartoons they are using, very little thought seems to have been given to the effective use of pictorial weapons. A more concerted effort, with freer exchange of ideas, he felt, could greatly strengthen the campaign. The problem of absenteeism in war plants was one of those on which he had recently been working. A mural painter by profession, with an imposing record of work, including collaboration with Diego Rivera, Ezra Winter, and other noted artists, Mr. Halberstadt has spent a good deal of time during the past two years in munition factories, both sketching workers and machines and making photographs.

* * *

The sign on his window reads, "Halberstadt Photographs." His photography has been the means of supporting himself, his wife, and three small children, while leaving part of his time free to paint. His war contribtuion has developed into an energetic combination of art and natural science, and he is perfectly happy to have it so for the time being. Whatever he has to do he does with everything that is in him, and such an expert has he become in photography, from both a "story" point of view and a mechanical one, that he is constantly being assigned to entire series by manufacturers and their advertising agencies, as well as by the various Government offices.

When I called on him he had just returned from New York, where he had spent a week making photographs, from an industrial and scientific viewpoint, of interiors and machinery. His boyhood training at the Boston Mechanic Arts High School gave him a knowledge of machinery which has proved of great value in his factory poster work. One of his recent ideas developed into a set of photographs showing wrong ways of working in a certain Rhode Island factory. He had noticed, on making the rounds of the plant, that one man was using his back muscles for lifting heavy objects which should have been raised in a different way; that another had hanging shirt cuffs when he should have had his sleeves rolled up, and wore a ring which would catch in the machinery; that a girl was endangering her scalp by her long, hanging bob, and her necklace was of the type to entangle her in her particular type of equipment; that another girl on a machine fitted with all manner of safety devices was using her elbow instead of her left hand, thus speeding up her piece-production a little but in doing so nullifying the protection of the safety gadget. The employers were grateful to have these errors made clear in his series of photographs, which they posted on bulletin boards, with notice of a competition offering prizes of $25 apiece to the workers who could answer correctly, "What is wrong with this picture?"

* * *

Studying the factory workers as well as the men in the armed forces, for his propaganda posters, Mr. Halberstadt has, I believe, hit upon a plan which would, if carried out, inspire the industrial armies to greater effort and counteract to some extent the tendency to absenteeism. It is a plan of encouragement and recognition.

Why not, he asked, strike a special Congressional medal for valor in industry, and as an example of courage equal to that displayed in armed combat he referred to a case he knew of in Pennsylvania. An iron foundry using certain antiquated equipment estimated that it would mean a loss of 44 working days to covert to modern methods in the normal way. This would necessitate shutting off the furnaces and allowing them to cool so that new linings could be inserted. Twelve workers, a strangely mixed group including two Negroes and two college professors, volunteered to make the change without waiting for the furnaces to cool. They risked their lives and they succeeded in their task. There are many unsung examples of such heroism.

* * *

It did not take a war to show this young artist how his art could play its part in ways other than the purely esthetic. He made a valuable contribution a few years ago to better housing in Boston's congested areas. On his return from Chicago in 1933, after working with Diego Rivera on murals at the Detroit Institute of Fine Arts and the General Motors exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair, he gave up opportunities to continue such work in New York or Washington, and began a series of paintings of Boston slums. The City at that time had no official housing program. The Chamber of Commerce, confronted with his pictures, questioned their accuracy, suspecting certain liberties in composition, for propaganda purposes or because of emotional approach. Mr. Halberstadt therefore resorted to photography to prove his point. He literally made over 1,000 photographs showing the overcrowded tenement districts and the unwholesome alleys where large sections of the population had to live.

Later the Boston Housing Association held 30 exhibitions of his drawings, paintings, and photographs. One of the streets he painted was later torn down. Photographs I looked at in his studio showed a demolition squad at work on one ugly block which had pressed close to a picturesque church edifice. After one of his paintings was reproduced in the Boston Evening Transcript, an entire row of houses was renovated. Since then, however, it has fallen into a bad condition, which, he said, proves that a single row of dwellings in a blighted area cannot survive in good condition. It is necessary to tackle a large single area.

* * *

On his wall hung a large drawing of race riots in Detroit, depicting events such as have recently occurred in that city. But it was made about 10 years ago, and simply illustrated the artist's fears of what might be the outward result of emotions he felt seething around him. He had seen the conditions under which Negroes, Mexicans, and others were living, and sensed the racial, social, and political struggles going on in consciousness.

His ancestors were wine-growers and sheep farmers in Germany, but his father revolted against military prestige and other conditions which he did not like in his native land, and sailed for America when Ernst was a year old. As a supervisor of a division of the Federal Art Project in 1937, his work won the warm commendation of the critics. One well-known critic wrote, "All of Mr. Halberstadt's pictures disclose an active and ingenious artist who works vigorously at the job and feels a responsibility to the theme developed, and the environment for which it is destined."

His paintings have been exhibited at the National Gallery, Washington, D. C.; the Museum of Modern Art, New York; the Institute of Modern Art, Boston, the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C., and various other famous institutions. His black and white drawings in poster and advertisement form, connected with the war effort, are appearing in such magazines as The Saturday Evening Post, Fortune, Time, and News Week.

New Life for an Old Island

By Ewart Young

Wide World Photos

OPEN TO APPROACH FROM SEA AND AIR

Constantly on the Lookout for Attack, Lieut. Hal Graham of the Canadian Air Force Patrol Gives Aircraft Detection Instruction to Civilians in the Local Store. Above: Brigus, Newfoundland

ONE OF THE MOST intriguing questions arising out of wartime development in the Western Hemisphere is, What will happen to Newfoundland after the war? The ancient British dominion, lying astride the St. Lawrence, has found new life as a result of its rôle in front-line defense. But when, with the coming of peace, the island bastion sheds its armor and the inward flow of men and money ceases, what then?

The matter of Newfoundland's future would be just another phase of the overall postwar problem but for the fact that a constitutional change is in the offing. Although this is primarily something to be worked out by Newfoundlanders themselves in conjunction with the British Government, the sudden emergence of the island as a strategic air and sea outpost on the road to Europe gives the United States and Canada a vital stake in the country's future.

That the importance of the island is fully recognized is evident from opinions frequently expressed by persons in high places on both sides of the water. In fact, Newfoundland has become a sort of Cinderella of the British Empire family, ardently wooed by a number of Prince Charmings. At this writing three British M. P.'s are in the country on a good-will mission. The other day a Canadian M. P. suggested that Newfoundland should be brought into the Canadian family as the tenth province. And Uncle Sam is watching the situation closely, conscious of his 99-year lease holdings in the island.

Underlying every aspect of Newfoundland's new era is the complex political picture. Nine years ago this "bankrupt democracy" voluntarily accepted "benevolent dictatorship," for better or worse. Responsible Government, in vogue since 1855, was suspended and replaced by Government-by-Commission, a system unique in British history by which powers of administration were vested in three English and three Newfoundland Commissioners, with the Governor of the island as chairman and the final say-so in vital affairs left to Dominion's Office in Whitehall. This was to be the Parliament of Newfoundland until such time as the island would again become self-supporting. Toward that end the chief task of the Commission was to bring about reconstruction of the country's economy and industries.

Four years ago the Commission's task was far from finished. Improvements had been made in the governmental services but, largely because of changing policies and too-frequent retirement of commissioners, reconstruction had not been expanded on a national basis. And grants-in-aid were still required from the Mother Country to balance the budget. Then came the war and almost overnight the country swung out of its destitution. By 1941 soaring revenues yielded more than enough to meet expenditure. Newfoundland had become self-supporting again, not under the impetus of reconstruction but because of the war boom. Superficially the time was ripe for restoration of Responsible Government. But the Commission still hadn't finished its job.

Against this background of politico-economic paradox Newfoundland was satisfied to bide its time until after the war, but retroactive taxation was imposed early this year and the Newfoundland Board of Trade, protesting the measure, petitioned for a Royal Commission to investigate Newfoundland's affairs. This was rejected by Dominion's Office, who sent instead a Commission of Parliamentarians on a purely informal good-will tour of the country. Coincident with this it was announced that no constitutional change would be made in Newfoundland until after the war.

Meanwhile, Canada and the United States were pouring millions into the island to make it secure against attack. As a result of this expenditure the country rode the crest of an unprecedented wave of prosperity. Aside from this incomparable advantage, the island has been developed in the past three years more fully than in the previous hundred years, with roads and townships erected where there were not such before and a chain of air bases which have already literally lifted the island out of its isolation. This development has had a profound effect on the Newfoundland native, and he has begun to wonder whether it might not be a good thing to have closer relationship with the United States and Canada in the future.

The Newfie has been tremendously impressed by the miracles of construction that have been wrought. He compares, for instance, the carving of roads through the wilderness by powerful bulldozers with his own dismal efforts by pick and shovel in days gone by. He sees modern buildings take shape far from the towns, electric lights and running water and all the present-day conveniences installed in remote outposts. The "invasion" of uniformed Canadians and "Yanks" is also adding a quota of change to this staid old island. With traditional hospitality the Newfoundlander has opened his home to the fighting lads. This happy mixing brings a broadened outlook and a deeper appreciation of his new neighbors.

In all this the Newfoundlander sees the hope of a better future. He has had a hand in fashioning the airports, naval docks, and military townships that make the island a giant fortress, and he cannot believe these elaborate works will be abruptly abandoned after the war. The United States bases in Newfoundland, leased for 99 years, he sees as developing into thriving Newfoundland-American communities, in themselves potential markets for fish and farm products. He feels the Canadian establishments and interests will outlast the duration, under terms yet to be worked out.

Among the Canadian and United States engineers, contractors, and military personnel who have come to know Newfoundland through wartime work and guard duty, there are many who see this long-neglected island as a land of potential resources with a bright future. I have heard this view expressed countless times. One keen-minded American officer went so far as to say that Newfoundland, together with Labrador, which comes under Newfoundland jurisdiction, probably has more undeveloped resources than the entire United States.

Biggest of all advantages, of course, is the strategic position Newfoundland enjoys. Fliers who today take planes into the air from its first-class airports on grim missions envision even greater air development on the island when postwar commercial flying gets into stride. Its proximity to Europe and key position in the Great Circle route give Newfoundland a unique advantage in this regard and places her in a fine position to bargain with competing airlines. Any country holding operational rights in Newfoundland in the future will have the edge on all comers.

Hence it is natural to find today so many people raising the question of future control. Protected by the Atlantic Charter, which was framed in its own waters, Newfoundland has no fear that high-handed methods will be employed. Prime Minister King of Canada has stated that the people of Newfoundland must decide for themselves whether or not they want to enter Confederation. Uncle Sam's representatives in the island have shown the good-neighbor policy, sometimes bending over backwards to satisfy local interests. So the Newfoundlander no longer fears that his country will be "taken over" without his knowledge or consent.

Newfoundland's 300,000 people, having close ancestral and cultural ties with the United Kingdom, have always had an Old World outlook, and they point with pride to the island's historic place as Britain's Oldest Colony. When the country became bankrupt in 1933 Great Britain came to her rescue and advanced large sums of money. In the past two years Newfoundland has returned this in kind, to the tune of about $15,000,000 in interest-free loans. Newfoundlanders are traditionally loyal to the British crown and all things British, for that matter.

Against this, however, you find a growing realization in the island that Newfoundland has a part to play as an up-and-coming nation of the New World. Geographically, Newfoundland is part of the North American group of countries, and trade with Canada and the United States has greatly increased since the war. A factor binding the island to the United States is the large number of Newfoundlanders, estimated to equal the total home population, who have made their homes in Boston and other seaport cities.

But, first of all, the islanders want elective government restored. Then in their own way and in their own time they will talk turkey with nations desirous of dickering with them. In that decision the 10,000 or so young Newfoundlanders who went voluntarily off to the wars will have a say. What will happen is, at the moment, anybody's guess.

Prospects for Father Knickerbocker

By Norton Webb

Courtesy City of New York

DESIGN FOR NEW YORK'S FUTURE
Map Showing Proposed Postwar Works Program

REFLECTING New York City's strong desire not to be caught unprepared when the serious unemployment dislocations foreseen after the war occur, the city's present administration under Mayor F. H. La Guardia, together with civic bodies and others, have elaborated or are considering comprehensive postwar programs.

Giving a commendably forehanded report, ahead of other American cities both in scope and volume, New York's Mayor, Board of Estimate and City Planning Commission drew up a concrete postwar works program as far back as May, 1942—a step characterized by President Roosevelt last March as "indeed heartening" and promoting his expressed hope that "other cities and states will follow New York's example." Since last spring the city has added more projects and their ensemble today forms a vast plan of immensely progressive public improvements.

The first group is to be undertaken by practically all of the city's departments of government over a tentative period of five years at a total cost to the city of $700,000,000.

The second group comprises the New York City Housing Authority's 11 projects financed by loans and grants from Federal, State, and City sources at a total cost of $91,000,000.

The third group is the early resumption of construction of the Brooklyn-Battery Vehicular Tunnel under the mouth of the East River by the New York Tunnel Authority, to cost $85,000,000—a greater engineering feat than the Holland or Lincoln Tunnels already in operation.

The fourth group is the Port of New York Authority's projects for a Union Freight Terminal for Motor Trucks and a Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market on Manhattan's lower West Side.

The fifth of the outstanding projects is the $10,556,000 allocated to the Delaware Water System for the city.

Though these plans seem highly elaborate and are described as furnishing a basis for New York's development for many years ahead, city authorities say they are only moderate when measured by the community's normal requirements, representing accumulated rather than future needs.

Largest of Father Knickerbocker's projects is not unnaturally that of the Boards of Education and Higher Education. For the La Guardia régime looks on educational facilities as forming the main pillar in its goal to make the city the intellectual capital of the United States. The postwar program gives New York's two Boards $2,909,000 for planning 69 elementary and high schools and college buildings to cost $124,597,320. New academic and vocational high schools to conform to modern trends are included as well as provisions to tie in construction with many city areas now blighted. To aid in maintaining New York's cultural pre-eminence, the city's big library system will be replanned, its museums and similar institutions modernized.

To give Gothamites a city transit system comparing favorably with that of London's Underground or Paris' Métropolitain, with their extensive routes and network of connecting links, New York's Board of Transportation will spend $89,380,000 to realize the comprehensive integration of the three subway systems unified in 1940.

New York's reputation as a clean and sanitary metropolis must be enhanced; so $83,285,800 is being handed the city's Public Works Department as a postwar item for sewage disposal which will definitely cleanse all waters around New York City. And this same department will build $7,180,000 worth of new public edifices, including a new Supreme Court for Brooklyn.

In line with Mayor La Guardia's announced ambition to make New York the world's medical center, the Department of Hospitals will receive in the postwar period $80,639,382, mostly for new hospitals, nurses' schools, and residences.

The President of the Borough of Manhattan's Office will put in $64,286,500 worth of improvements, to include the new Harlem River Drive and completion of the East River Drive, enabling motorists to have an additional express route running the city's entire length with express connections to the boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn. The latter President's Office will expend $35,436,600 in progressive works and Bronx President's Office $38,600,000 for viaducts, grade separations, widening of avenues and similar projects.

In anticipation of the Port of New York's major rôle in postwar commerce and trade, the city's Department of Docks will build new piers on the North River and a new shipping terminal at the foot of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, to cost nearly $15,000,000. Apart from the city's, incidentally, there are, says Commissioner Eugene P. Moran of the Port of New York Authority, 40 Federal projects within the port's limits for improving 238 miles of waterways used for internal, coastal, and foreign trade purposes. Which serves to re-emphasize New York Harbor has a combination of inherent transport facilities equalled by few others—a factor held by some to be the foremost in the city's development to its present rank.

Exemplifying the confidence that New York will not only continue but expand as a great world air transport terminal after the war are the proposed improvements for La Guardia Airfield and (though not strictly a postwar project) construction now under way of the new Idlewild Airport on Jamaica Bay, L. I. As the world's largest airport it will be five times bigger than La Guardia Field, with runways 10,000 feet long and needing some 35,000 employees to man it. The cost is put at approximately $100,000,000. A former aviator and air enthusiast, Mayor La Guardia already envisages postwar weekend airplane excursions from New York to London and Paris. This he bases on applications for space and use of facilities already being received in regard to the Idlewild Airport.

Expansion of New York's already extensive and premier park system, modernization of New York's prisons, city-wide fire protection—these and many other projects figure in the postwar program which is already in the stage of detailed planning, $25,000,000 having been appropriated for this with earmarking of specific items proceeding fast, and departmental engineers, architects, and private firms now elaborating plans and specifications.

The Regional Plan Association, Inc., a voluntary group of outstanding citizens sponsoring progressive planning for New York and its environs, with George McAneny as its President, is directly and indirectly interested in aiding development of the city after the war. The Association has in fact elaborated a postwar program of its own for 12 specific parks and 16 parkways for the region that includes projects for the Boroughs of Rich-

(Continued on page 12)

The Romance of a Streamlined Cow

By Lucy Rodgers

Courtesy of The American Guernsey Cattle Club

LIFE ON A FAMOUS ISLE

A Cheerful Guernsey Girl in Her Own Doorway on the Ancient Island With a Pair of Milk Pails, Exclusively Guernsey. Above: All Cows Are Individually Tethered

BEHIND SHELTERED WALLS

Entrance to the Barnyard at Le Provost Farm, Home of a Governor on the Island; the Buildings Have Tile Roofs, Stone Walls, and an Air of Great Neatness

OFF THE northern coast of France lies a little island which the Romans called Sarnia but we call Guernsey, High-cliffed and topped with living green, it has sat amid the swirling tides of the British Channel since the beginning of history. From this staunch, triangular speck of land no larger than Manhattan Island has come a vast prosperity into our United States. Over our whole country wealth has flowed in the shape of cows! And this is how it happened.

Guernsey's links with America are long and many. Two centuries before Columbus ever set foot on New World soil Guernseymen were fishing off Iceland, and during the seasons since, ships of one port or another have continued to shuttle back and forth between the American coast and the Channel Islands. In 1831 an enterprising ocean-farer, Captain Prince of Boston, brought two heifers and a young bull back with him from Guernsey and sent them up to his brother's farm on a tiny island in Lake Winnepesaukee. With keen curiosity New Hampshire men traveled to "Cow Island" to take a look at these foreign cattle from a more fair-climated island. Could they stand the more severe climate?

They did stand it! Adaptability and endurance are traits of the Guernsey breed. Indeed, their descendants and kin have spread all over the United States from Texas to Oregon. Time has proved that they can stand both heat and cold. A New Hampshire winter with a fifty-below cold snap is mild by comparison with Antarctica, where a calf was born in 1933. Admiral Byrd took Guernseys with him on his second expedition and there in Little America the calf was raised. For almost two years he survived the cold before being brought to this country. Certainly he merits his name, Klondike Iceberg! His 10 daughters and one son are all registered cattle living up to their fine old tradition. Alaska, too, boasts of a herd that flourishes in Matanuska Valley only 300 miles from the Arctic Circle. On his mission to northern Labrador in 1934 Sir Wilfred Grenfell took half a dozen Guernseys with him. The native children badly needed milk. Valiantly the cows have done their part, averaging 7,000 pounds (3,400 quarts) of milk apiece yearly, even in that bleak region. In more favorable places, the yield often rises to 20,000 pounds or more. Prize cows, of course, outtop the ordinary record and in 1941 Cathedral Rosalie was world champion with a yearly yield of over 23,000 pounds.

Almost 13,000 animals have been imported from Guernsey Island since Captain Prince's time, most of them since 1877. In that year 11 enthusiasts met together at the Hotel Astor in New York City and over a friendly meal the American Guernsey Cattle Club was founded. Only 133 cows and 60 bulls were registered that year by 40 breeders. By Nov. 1, 1941, pure-blood Guernseys in this country were a million strong! A stupendous advance in the short span of 64 years. To hundreds of farmers and cattle-lovers, whose names we do not even know, we villagers and town-dwellers throughout America have deep reason to be grateful.

Appropriately, the headquarters of the Cattle Club are in New Hampshire. The village of Peterborough is proud of its two dignified brick buildings, from which radiate helpful services to all parts of the United States. Not only are records and the Herd Book kept here, but field consultants on breeding, feeding, etc., are sent out. The Club co-operates with farmers everywhere and facilitates various sorts of tests to keep milk up to a high standard. The Club is in constant touch with state agricultural colleges, agricultural experiment stations, and county agents, as well as the United States Department of Agriculture. It publishes lists of useful bulletins put out by these organizations and twice monthly gets out its own constructive "Guernsey Breeders' Journal." In general, it acts as a liaison agency for the continual improvement of the whole breed all over the country.

The cow is constantly being developed, forging toward perfection. Today's Guernsey is a beautiful stream-lined creature, straight of back and clean of limb. These traits will be retained. Yet, among all the million registered ones, no two have identical markings; each has its individual pattern of fawn and white. And, going us humans one better, no two of this choice million bear the same name.

Getting milady ready for the great show is an art! Before she appears on the tanbark, her hoofs and horns are "manicured," filed and polished as carefully as any debutante's. Her golden hide is brushed till it shines and her white tail is washed and fluffed. She is taught deportment, too, how to walk with stateliness around the ring or stand quiet before sharp-eyed judges, who will decide her status in Cowland. By halter signals she learns just when to start or stop. National Fairs are not everyday affairs. Milady Guernsey is prepared like any two-footed Beauty Queen!

"Cow Island" in Lake Winnepesaukee was recently rechristened "Guernsey Island" in her honor. With considerable ceremony a replica of an old Guernsey windmill was erected on this spot, her first home on this side of the Atlantic. Friendly rivalry has stimulated better breeding on both sides of the sea and trophy cups have been exchanged between "Old Guernsey" and "New Guernsey," as well as visits to one another's shores. The last shipment of cattle from the island to the United States was in April, 1937.

In 1940 tragedy came to "Old Guernsey." The bright island, where Victor Hugo refuged for 14 years and where his famous "Toilers of the Sea" was written, was invaded by the Germans. Hastily, a few days before their dire arrival, the British Government evacuated 70,000 of its inhabitants. But the farmers and their wives refused to abandon the cows. For 10 centuries had they cherished these docile companions, so 40,000 men and women stayed to brave the Nazi advance.

Now, a terrible silence blankets the little island and all its golden history. No gentle-eyed cattle crop among the gorse. They have disappeared into conquerors' stewpots. Hugo's "rock of Hospitality and Liberty" rings under alien heels. On Guernsey nobody pays rent any more with roses and butterflies, silver spurs or eels, as was once the custom. Light hearts and ancient traditions and all the free laws of free farmer folk have faded. But beneath the harsh silence some undaunted island hearts still beat, awaiting the fresh dawn of freedom. And here in America plans are already afoot among cattle men to repay our great debt to that valiant little island in the coin of its own breed. Guernsey cows will flourish upon Guernsey soil again! May the victory speedily come!

Naval Base Extraordinary

By Kimmis H

Courtesy Pictorial California

TWO SAILORS WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT—MAIL

Letters Are the First Interest When a Ship Drops Anchor, and the Post Office at Roosevelt Base Is Equipped With Facilities for Quick Handling of the Fleet Mail

ON TERMINAL ISLAND, famous before Pearl Harbor as the home port of Southern California's Japanese fishermen, the United States Navy has built a Naval Operations Base, vast in size and vaster in implications. This is a story that hasn't been told before. The gist of it is that quietly, efficiently, Uncle Sam has been equipping the Los Angeles area to service the fleet fighting the Pacific war.

The construction of this base is a Navy story of which few details are available but many may be surmised. For its size and for its permanence of structure, it is both a promise and a certainty that America knows it can never close its eyes on the Pacific again. Indeed, if anyone lacks evidence that the Pacific war theater is no stage for lilliputians, let him share with a reporter who has seen something of the base a bird's-eye view of the gigantic undertaking it represents.

In the first place, this can be set down as no mere piece of what some regard as typical Los Angeles self-boosting ballyhoo. The reason the United States Navy singled out Terminal Island, with man-made land fronting on the harbor which Los Angeles and Long Beach have been building side by side, is that this harbor is the only one on the West Coast which can take in the entire Pacific fleet and let it anchor in an open roadstead. That is a natural circumstance which the builders of the community have long been eagerly improving, with the result that before the war the Navy had already decided to erect here a great recreation facility for its men to use when the ships were in.

Roosevelt Base, the name given to it, was under way shortly before Pearl Harbor. It was to have cost around $19,000,000. Now it is just one unit—a tremendously important unit, to be sure—in the Naval Operating Base rising on adjacent

mmis Hendrick

land and at outlying points as distant as Port Hueneme on the north and Newport Bay southward toward San Diego.

The project under way foreshadows an expenditure somewhere upward of $100,000,000.

Let's have a look around . . .

Stand on the lookout deck of a signal tower which marks with distinguished architectural beauty the Administration Building of Roosevelt Base—also headquarters of the Commandant for the entire Naval Operations Base, Capt. S. F. Heim, U. S. N.

Look ahead, down wide, green, palm-flanked lawns to Stark Center, magnificent gymnasium for Navy men. Meant for play when the peacetime fleet is in, its serious use now is conditioning trainees in the newly commissioned Small Craft Training Center for the strenuous, vital career ahead of them.

Beyond is Allen Center, for the officers, and beyond that lies the United States Naval Air Station. The buildings compel attention. Modern, streamlined, depending on simplicity and the combining of concrete walls with window surfaces rather than ornamentation, they will doubtless be set down as added proof that contemporary functional design has a dignity—or can have—to rival the antique.

From the signal tower, look right. Oil derricks, a forest of them. They have brought great wealth to the West Coast. They mean fuel. They are an excellent added reason why this base is being built here.

Then turn around. Only a map can make clear the line between Navy shops and the private industry beyond them. But the biggest drydock in the world is plain to be seen—big enough to serve the largest dreadnaught and carrier. Two smaller drydocks have been built in the same neighborhood.

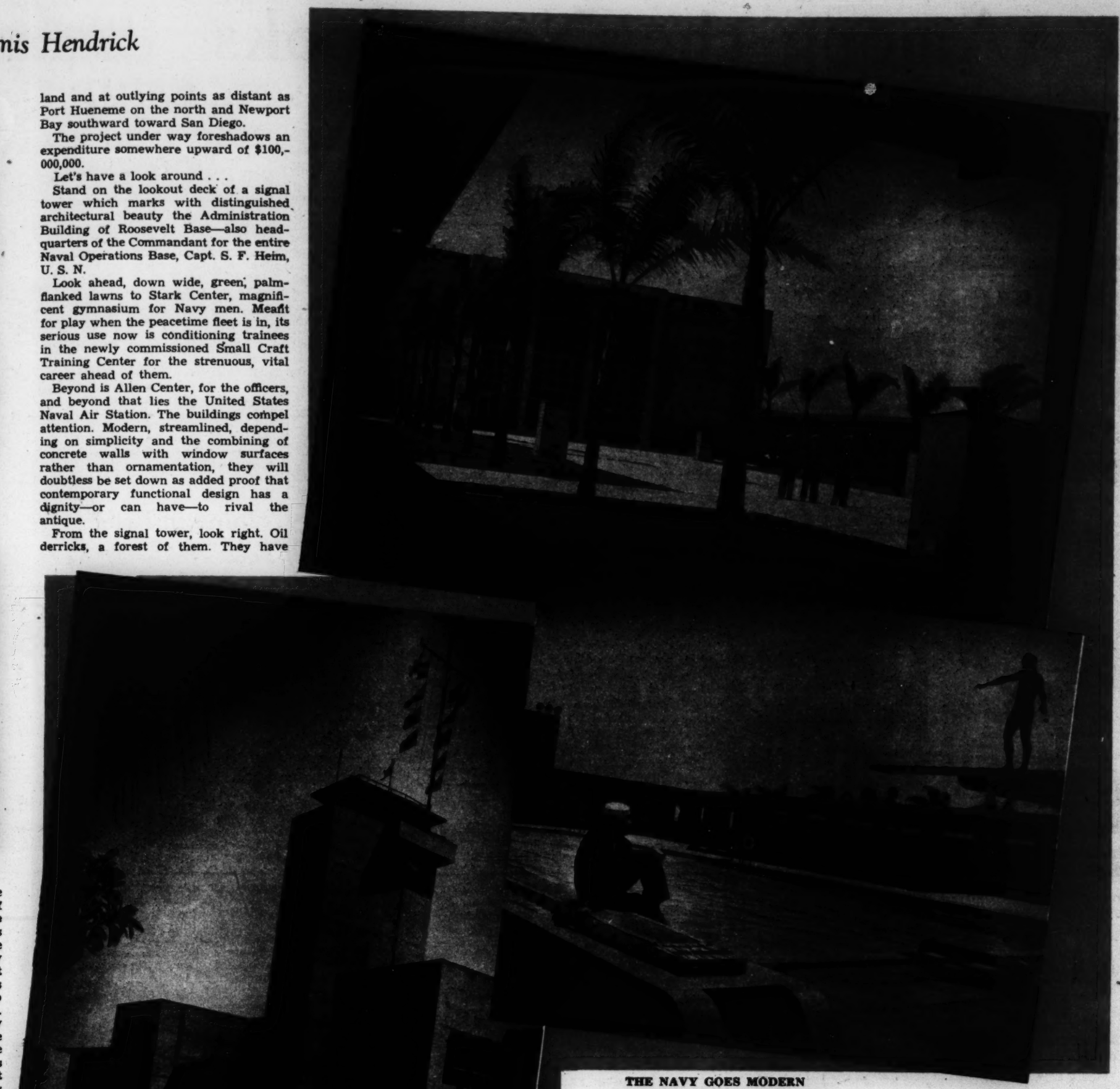
For all the sterner stuff that goes into the building of such a project as this—and its vital importance will be realized just as long-as Americans remember that the seven seas are not barriers between continents, but roadways—for all the sterner stuff, there is the human element.

The project can be measured, for instance, in terms of the man who is in charge and has seen it all the way from the blueprint stage through the question-and-opposition period to its present functioning usefulness. By co-ordinating efforts, by reconciling differences, by quiet, sound diplomacy, the men who work with him say he has touched the keynote of possible accomplishment just at the moment when the nation needs most to be assured that its wartime needs can be met. For nothing, among important factors too many to enumerate here, could be more important than that the Navy should be prepared to service and repair ships from its embattled war fleet at this particular point on the Pacific shore.

Captain Heim's Chief of Staff is a quiet, friendly man, Commander Wiley B. Jones, who came up from the ranks. The Administrative Assistant to the Commandant, Commander George L. Dickson, is a businessman who served in the Navy during the last war.

The Small Craft Training Center, using the quarters planned for the recreation of the men when the peacetime fleet is in, is designed, according to Capt. Frank C. Huntoon, U. S. N. R., Commanding Officer of Roosevelt Base, to select and prepare officers and crews for antisubmarine ships, and to train them on board their own vessels. Men destined for PTSC and PC boats, for instance, are trained something after this fashion: First they are taught to swim, if they don't know how, and then how to survive on a raft without food. Then they are put into the unit that will be their ship's crew and given training together on trial cruises. By the time their ship is ready for them, they are schooled as a crew and trained to work as a team.

As a matter of fact, the entire Naval Operating Base illustrates teamwork, with the Navy and the men who make up the Navy finding their identity in serving it. Roosevelt Base, as headquarters for Captain Heim, could be likened to the flagship of a fleet. The other ships, then, would be the other units—the Small Craft Training Center, the drydocks and shops, the Naval Air Station, the SeaBees at Heuneme, the Naval Supply Depot, the Naval Hospital, and so on. It amounts to a Navy war fleet fighting for victory on land.



THE NAVY GOES MODERN
In Building Design as Well as Ship Architecture. Above: Stark Center, Houses Gymnasium and Entertainment Center, Not Bathing But Lifesaving. Left: Administration Building

Among the New Books

Along the Color Lines in America

Brothers Under the Skin, by Carey McWilliams. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.

RIOTS IN MANY American cities, with the color line more or less visible, provide a news backdrop for "Brothers Under the Skin."

The "forgotten Mexican, whose name has been dragged through the California melees," comes into remembrance at the hands of Mr. McWilliams. So do the neglected Puerto Ricans, the "non-vanishing Indians," the long-suffering Chinese, and the Negroes.

Americans accustomed to skating over the many submerged tensions of the United States will find the book disturbing. The steady disfranchisement of the Negro by Southern States is laid also at the door of Northern industrialists and politicians. The compromise of 1876, whereby the North acquiesced in Jim Crow laws, is, for Mr. McWilliams, the "great betrayal of 1876."

* * *

Read with Harlem's latest outburst of resentment in mind, an outburst motivated largely by unfair prices and other economic pressures, this comment on the viewpoint of the Northern industrialists is significant:

"Social peace was needed to obtain the full benefits of the new plantation production and the tremendous internal market (of the South). . . . If peace could be obtained at the price of the hard-won rights of the Negroes, this was but a slight concession to ask of the bourgeoisie."

The Supreme Court is allotted its measure of blame in Mr. McWilliams's indictment. The final undermining of the Fourteenth Amendment is traced to an "artificial and strained construction" which the court placed on the amendment in the Civil Rights cases. These the South took as a "green light."

From the low ebb of discrimination against Negroes, the author finds an improvement in the last decade. Negroes have been winning important decisions in the Supreme Court, including the right to have equal training with whites in states where separate schools are maintained, equal pay for equal teaching work, and equal accommodation on common carriers. Implementation of these rights, however, still lags far behind the juridical decisions.

* * *

Nothing short of Federal action can restore to the Negroes rights they still possess under the Constitution, but never have fully enjoyed. A new Civil Rights Statute, and its enforcement by Federal officials, is proposed.

The prospects of struggle in such a program are evident. This is only one of the many deep social problems underlined by the book. The United States has come of age, in many ways, but has hardly begun to deal in mature fashion with these issues.

Of primary importance in the development of relations with Latin America is the treatment of Puerto Ricans. As an island colony with Spanish antecedents, Puerto Rico becomes a show window of American administration. The present display is not attractive. The political and economic rights of the islanders offer a field for uprooting just Puerto Rican resentments and building real friendships.

Filipinos and other minorities embraced within the jurisdiction of the United States also come in for sympathetic consideration in this courageous and needed challenge to American complacency.

R. H. S.

Sea-Fighter's Acts Retold

John Paul Jones, by Lincoln Lorenz. Annapolis: United States Naval Institute. Regular edition, $5; limited edition, $7.

FOR ANYONE interested in the almost legendary character who, as the undaunted captain of the Bonhomme Richard, is accorded recognition in practically every school history of the United States, this biography of John Paul Jones will prove absorbing.

The first great sailor in what has long been a great navy esconced himself in history when he replied to a summons for the surrender of his burning, sinking, makeshift man-of-war with the immortal phrase: "I have not yet begun to fight," and made good his words by capturing the enemy ship.

As is so frequently the case with men of dynamic character who achieve success, John Paul Jones made enemies whose actions influenced most of the important phases of his life, and unfortunately fertilized the soil for the growth of calumnies which have persisted to the present day. Dr. Lorenz devoted five years to the preparation of his book. He was fortunate in having at his disposal considerable new source material which, together with a painstaking evaluation of previously known data, has permitted the clarification of many of the innuendoes which were leveled at his hero.

* * *

Jones was an unusual character, an odd man in some respects, and one who led such a fantastic and many-sided life that even the most experienced biographer might well pause before deciding to attempt to depict his life. Dr. Lorenz, however, has succeeded in producing an almost complete history of the man from his boyhood, when he began life as the Scottish-born John Paul to his end in Paris as Admiral John Paul Jones.

John Paul early sought the sea, and after various experiences as a merchant seaman, he cast his lot in 1773 with the American Colonies, where he became the John Paul Jones of history. These early days are traced from the available material, but there are the inevitable gaps which passing years always seem to interpose.

* * *

On the whole, however, a rather clear picture is presented. His Scottish love for liberty, and an early recollection of the desolation that came in the train of the defeat at Culloden impelled Jones to seek a commission in the Continental Navy. From this point on his career is followed in surprising detail. We are made acquainted with the chicanery and bickering that prevailed in the Continental Congress. Unfortunately, personal influence held sway and many of the Continental naval officers did not prove worth their salt. When Commodore Hopkins lost prestige in the eyes of the Marine Committee of the Congress, John Paul Jones, who had rendered signal service, was made a captain.

Jones proved to be a good politician as well as an outstanding sailor. Although his impetuosity frequently had him in hot water, and he was surrounded by disloyal and jealous officers, his Revolutionary War achievements were worthy of the man, and are meticulously related. The antagonism which existed between Landais and Jones runs like a crimson thread through the story, until a committee of Congress exonerated Jones and censured Landais. At this time (1781) an unsuccessful attempt was made to secure the promotion of Jones to the rank of rear admiral, and it is worthy of note that this rank was not bestowed in the United States Navy until some 80 years later, when it was awarded to Farragut in recognition of his success at New Orleans.

After the Revolution, continued bickering over matters of rank and prize money, together with a desire for activity, caused Jones to accept Catherine the Great's offer of a commission as a rear admiral in the Russian Navy. His experience in this capacity is a book in itself, and he rendered the Empress efficient service in the Black Sea, until a conspiracy headed by the notorious Potemkin brought about his return to France under a cloud which the author is at pains to dispel.

F. L. O.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

China in Brief

China, by Kwok Ying Fung; with many photographs edited and arranged by Fritz Henle. New York: Holt. $5.

MOST TIMELY is the appearance of this book, for many persons must be looking for a quick introduction to America's ally in the East. The author writes in a style that is touched with poetic feeling at the same time it conveys warmly an appreciation of the Chinese as people who can be understood as human beings by any sympathetic person.

Here is a remarkable condensed account of an ancient people, of the religious and other historical influences that have shaped their customs, culture, art, architecture, and education. There is a description of the Chinese participation in the present war, as well as an outline of the trends toward the China of tomorrow.

The photographs by Fritz Henle, Sidney D. Gamble, the China Film Company, Pun Leuk Loo, Man Li Hung, and others are of salon quality, so interesting for their pictorial beauty as well as for their inherent meanings that like the book's text they meet any test of international interest.

The Book Window

Wildcats Over Casablanca, by Lieut. Malcolm T. Wordell and Lieut. Edwin Horton Seiler, as told to Keith Ayling (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., $2.50), tells about the support given to the American landing in North Africa by fliers from a Navy carrier. It provides an interesting footnote to that phase of the war, and it adds rewarding bits of detail as to how a certain new implement of war functions. The story purports to be that of two pilots, but actually it is that of a squadron, or something more, and the reader risks being lost in a maze of narrations of personal experience.

The New World Guides to the Latin-American Republics, Vol. 2, edited by Earl Parker Hanson, sponsored by the U. S. Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearch, $2.50), covers the 10 countries of South America, as the first covered Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. Short historical summaries, as well as essential travel information, are furnished.

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Studying the Fascinating Behavior of Language

A Dictionary of American English, edited by Sir William A. Craigie and James R. Hulbert. University of Chicago Press. Part XVIII. Snow-Tap. $4.

READING A NEW PART of this dictionary always yields curious bits of history, odds and ends of testimony as to the behavior of language. State nicknames are recorded: a Mississippian is a Tadpole, an Illinoisan a Sucker, Kansas is the Sunflower State. Soft-shelled crabs were a recognized dainty as early as 1805; soft-shelled lobsters are sometimes called cullings.

The comparative phrase, thick as spatter or spatters, reminds us that often the original meaning of the term to which something is compared gets lost in the shuffle. Who knows what spatter is? But everyone knows that, when berries are thicker'n spatter, they are spiendiferously thick.

Mr. Samuel Swartwout absconded in 1838 with more than a million dollars. In the verb swartwout, to abscond, to absquatulate with the spondulics, he joins that unenviable fellowship of men whose ignominy is preserved in a word coinage. Captain Boycott and Mr. Quisling are others of the company. To drive stakes, in the figurative sense of to settle down, never achieved the wide currency of its opposite—to pull up stakes, perhaps because during the early formative years of the American language, Americans did more pulling up stakes than driving 'em.

* * *

And if, at this late day, any Bostonians have any doubts as to the Americanism of the American language, the D. A. E. should put them out of mind. Sentences like the following are as American as I swan: "We'll substaquilate the loafing, locofocos in two twos"; "'Tain't natur that a great lazy sizzlin' girl is one a woman will fellowship."

Among words of dialetical juiciness are squiggle, squimmidge, squinch, and squinny. All four of them squint. To go snucks is to go jiggers, to share equally. And the old-fashioned American coinage stick-to-itiveness is as Yankee as "Old Dan Tucker." Spite fence is a fence raised to spite a neighbor. Sposh is good for mud. Springpoor is a descriptive phrase for range cattle lean after a hard winter, as is snug fist for a tightwad or stringsaver. Smart sprinkle is good Yankee talk for a considerable number or quantity; span-fired is real, honest-to-goodness new; a spang-up team is sockdolager of a team. Squabblification is one of those pompous polysyllables in which jocular Young America indulged its fondness for magniloquence. Squirrel's jump for a short distance is as American as stoop for porch.

As usual, the editors have chosen contexts well for expressiveness. To talk the bark off a tree is to talk a blue streak, sure enough. Surely nothing could be smaller than "the little end o' nothin' whittled out to a point." For dewy, apple-cheeked freshness, what can outdo Irving's: "He went a-sparking among the rosy country girls." "Dark as a stack of black cats" is almost as good as Mark Twain's "dark as the inside of a cow." And "I'm a true born Yankee American son of liberty" outdoes the Yankee Doodle Dandy at his own game.

* * *

The appearance of every new part of this dictionary makes it increasingly clear that no student of any phase of the American scene can afford to be without it. It records, as one might expect, that a stone bee is earlier than a spelling bee—you have to clear your fields before you have the leisure to stand up and spell; that soft corn as well as soft soap is good American for blarney. It affirms that, in the more recent rounds of a long battle, dinner is to some extent ousting supper as the name for the regular evening meal. It reveals the origin of the Staked Plains which appear on early maps of the United States below the Great American Desert.

It helps to settle such problems of chronology and influence as, Which first used station in the sense of a regular stopping-place, the railroads or the stage lines? Did the river or the railroad first use stateroom? For the sake of the record, perhaps I should mention that among the words and phrases I miss in this part are shoe spoon, hit the spot, sweep oar, super for supernumerary strawberry roan, stage as a common contraction of stage plank, snowball for the shaved ice and syrup concoction which has been sold for decades in the streets of Baltimore. HORACE REYNOLDS

Dr. Goodspeed in Fresh Guise

The Goodspeed Parallel New Testament: The American Translation and the King James Version in parallel columns, with introductions and explanatory notes, by Edgar J. Goodspeed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $2.

TO STUDENTS OF THE BIBLE, Prof. Edgar J. Goodspeed needs no introduction; for not only has he written many books concerning the history and background of the Scriptures, but for the past 20 years his "American Translation" of the New Testament has been widely and favorably known. His aim in preparing this translation was closely similar to that of William Tyndale, who, 400 years before, had sought to make the Bible known to all and to set it forth in a language and idiom which his contemporaries could understand and appreciate.

Tyndale's rendering, though startlingly modern in his day, appears archaic in ours; while, in a degree, the same is true even of our well-loved Authorized Version. Though fully mindful of the deep value and significance of such earlier renderings, Dr. Goodspeed undertook to present the ageless message of the New Testament in the idiom of twentieth-century America—and has been remarkably successful.

* * *

Within the past century, outstanding advances have been made in archaeological and linguistic study, thus providing ample warrant for modern versions of the Scriptures; while it is noteworthy that the Greek of the New Testament is colloquial rather than classical, still further justifying translation into the everyday language of our time.

The present edition of Dr. Goodspeed's familiar rendering is noteworthy for various reasons. For the first time, it appears in parallel columns with the familiar Authorized Version, thus facilitating comparison and emphasizing the clarification by the new translation of passages which may well appear puzzling, or at least archaic, in the older rendering.

* * *

Each book is provided with a brief but stimulating introduction, penned in the translator's vivid and incisive style. It is well to be reminded that, while "Matthew presents Jesus as pre-eminently the Teacher" and Mark as "a doer, a man of action," . . . "the Gospel of John strikes beyond either of them to the very heart of Christianity"; but many will venture to disagree with some of the translator's conclusions as to the authorship of certain individual books. For example, he deprives Paul of the credit of composing Ephesians, attributing it to a later writer, who, it is contended, prepared it as an introduction to the collected letters of the apostle.

A further interesting feature of the book, not found in earlier editions of the translator's rendering, is the addition of brief notes which "expand, indicate original source material, explain different versions, and define numerous phrases found in the text." These are well worth reading.

The volume, as a whole, may be readily commended to the student. Even those who are already familiar with the translation itself will welcome its new format.

T. L. L.

"Brazilian Portuguese Self-Taught," by Francisco Ibarra and Arthur Coelho (Random House, $2.50), undertakes to give a working knowledge of Portuguese as spoken in Brazil. Follows same system as the author's "Pan-American Spanish Self-Taught.".

* * *

A new translation of Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf," by Ralph Manheim, has been published by Houghton Mifflin.

* * *

Latest addition to Liveright's Black and Gold Library is Emil Ludwig's "Napoleon."

Departure Into the Unknown

Assignment to Nowhere: The Battle for Tunisia by Lowell Bennett. New York: Vanguard. $2.75.

ONE DAY, late last October, Lowell Bennett of International News Service was whisked from a London fog to Liverpool and placed aboard a troopship bound for an unknown destination. Was it another Dieppe raid, an attack on Norway, a Second Front in Europe?

Vainly he and his fellow reporters tried to trip the officers who were with them into giving some hint as to where they were bound. The Army just looked wise and kept mum. Only the steady rise in temperature eliminated Norway and told them they were headed for milder climes, but that still left plenty of alternatives. Eventually one of the party found out—he didn't reveal his source—that they were headed for French North Africa.

It was the fact of departure into the unknown that supplied the title "Assignment to Nowhere" for a book that develops into a happy-go-lucky, highly personalized story of the initial Allied offensive in Tunisia.

Bennett and his companions missed the skirmishes that accompanied the first landing operations, for other units established the bridgeheads, but once ashore, Bennett made up for lost time by heading eastward toward Tunisia. In Bon, he and Kluckhohn of the New York Times acquired a French civilian car by means of bluff and numerous franc notes of large denomination; and thereafter they junketed about the battle area, dodging bombs and bullets and getting into trouble with censors. They had plenty of adventures and misadventures, some of them hilarious.

Throughout, Bennett's style is frothily amusing, with a highly developed sense of the ludicrous, especially when the joke is on himself. Incidentally, he manages to give a fairly comprehensive and enlightening picture of fighting—of that first "shoe-string offensive," as he called it, against Tunis, when too few Allied forces tried to do too much and almost got away with it. Neither profound nor serious, the book is a straightforward piece of color reporting, with few dull moments. E. S.

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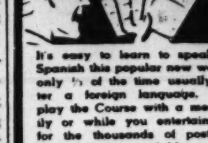

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THE JOHN DAY COMPANY

Taming the Jungle in the Amazon Basin

NAVIGATORS OF THE AMAZON are not given to boasting, but some of the best of them would give Mark Twain's pilots of old Mississippi days a race for the honors in their skillful threading of these unlighted tropical channels through the jungle.

Brazil is destined to come to its own in many ways after the war in which she has so courageously aligned herself with the United Nations to play a fighting part. And in no part of this nation, which has an area greater than that of the United States, is there likely to be such striking progress as in the tropical province of Amazonas, which is greater in size than the United States east of the Mississippi.

One of the most frequent comments of the man who knows Amazonas only from the map is that it has almost no railways or highways. This is literally true; and, moreover, is likely to be true 100 years from now, when Amazonas may well be one of the greatest food-producing regions of the world. Amazonas has not, and will not need, any but auxiliary railways and highways, because the natural drainage system of the world's region of heaviest rainfall has given it a ready-made system of fluvial channels that may be made to provide more complete and cheaper cargo transportation than any ways of rails or pavements.

During five months I myself have covered over 10,000 miles of Amazonian waters between where the Marañon bursts through the final Andean range and the Great River itself surges out across the Equator to meet the salty breakers of the Atlantic. This has all been in wood-burning, propeller-driven river steamers of from 300 to 600 tons, save for the modern diesel-engined Peruvian gunboat in which I voyaged on the swift Marañon.

It has frequently been said that the Amazon system has 50,000 miles of navigable waterways. This is just a rough, offhand estimate, of course, and its accuracy would depend much upon the minimum size of the craft rated in figuring navigability. A huge amount of cargo is moved on the upper Amazonian tributaries by 30- or 40-foot canoas or barges driven by very useful French outboard motors with a shaft running out at a 45 degree angle from the stern. My own offhand estimate would be that for such "Motores" (as they are called) there are more than 50,000 miles of Amazonian waters that are readily navigable for commercial traffic. For paddled dugout canoes and current- and sail-driven balsas or rafts it is not improbable that 100,000 miles of large and small Amazonian waterways could be navigated with commerical cargo.

Another offhand estimate I feel free to make, without prospects of there being any statistics available to prove me wrong, is that—irrespective of the size of the craft—the Amazon Basin has more miles of navigable waterways than all the half dozen major river systems of the world combined.

All of the great rivers—the Nile, the Congo, the Niger, the Yangtse, the Mississippi—have only three or four navigable tributaries, where the Amazon has scores—or even hundreds. And it is these that will provide the great commercial communications of the mighty Amazonas Province which is only just about to come into its own.

Mark Twain's classic yarns of the cleverness and skill of the early Mississippi pilots is responsible for the still prevailing world-wide impression that they were the best of their kind that ever squinted through a glass or spun a steering-wheel. They were good rightly enough—good pilots and good fellows. I learned that at first hand when I voyaged from St. Louis to New Orleans with the greatest surviving veteran, who finished out his full life as Captain of the United States Lighthouse Tender Oleander.

But the point which I am most emphatically making here is that the pilots, officers and men of Amazonian steamers have faced, are facing, and will face problems and dangers incomparably greater than those of the Mississippi ever knew; and are doing their jobs just as gallantly, skillfully, and uncomplainingly.

This is true even of the pilots of the main river boats. There are said to be only two or three lights and guidance marks in the whole length of the river; and I have not yet seen even one of these. There has been more money spent in a single year keeping open the channels from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico than has been expended to improve the navigation of the Amazon in its whole 400 years of history.

On not a steamer by which I have yet voyaged on the Amazon has there been anything remotely resembling a map or chart of its course. The whole picture was in the *cabezzas de los Practicos* (the heads of the Pilots), it was always explained, and they did not find it worth while making a map that would have to be changed every voyage anyway.

The one greater problem to be faced on the Mississippi as compared with the Amazon is that of cyclonic storms. Every other menace to navigation—swirling currents, shifting bars, floating logs and overhanging trees from caving banks—are far and away worse on the Brazilian river than on the North American. Mark Twain humorously applied the name of "sawyer" to a half-submerged tree trunk which bobs up and down in the current like the back of a man sawing wood. Such snags on the Mississippi—being always of soft wood—are only a slight menace to the hulls of steamers striking them.

But with the steel-hard prongs from the Amazonian jungles it is often a more tragic story. As an old Texan I met on the Madeira picturesquely put it: "Heah abouts the Sammy Sawyer uv one day is likely to be Jerry-the-Jabber uv the next."

But difficult as navigation of the main Amazon and its larger tributaries is as compared with the Mississippi, or any of the great African or Asiatic rivers of which I have had experience, that of the swift, surging higher branches is even more menacing. The powerfully engined, staunchly built, 400-ton Curuca was loading balls of borracha, or natural rubber, at Nova Olinda, on the upper Iaco, one night with apparently rising water licking at her sides. Half an hour later her screws were churning desperately to drive her through a sand bar on which she was settling as the river fell a foot every few minutes. Before midnight the stout hull was planted solidly, with a 15 degree list to starboard, her stern hanging over a 10-foot drop into the deep water she had just missed reaching.

The next morning one could walk almost all the way round the heeling hull and the pigs were coming out of the jungle to root for garbage under the keel. The six-day wait for rising water on that bar was taken advantage of to change a half dozen propeller blades which had been banged to pieces on hard logs. A frivolous-minded passenger who suggested that the name of Manaos on the stern be obliterated with mud and replaced with a sign reading Curacu of Nova Olinda was not popular with the officers during that week of waiting.

It would be a rare yarn fest, if it were possible, to bring together a Mississippi pilot of the old days, and one of these Amazonian practicos.

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. . Father Knickerbocker

(Continued from Page 6)

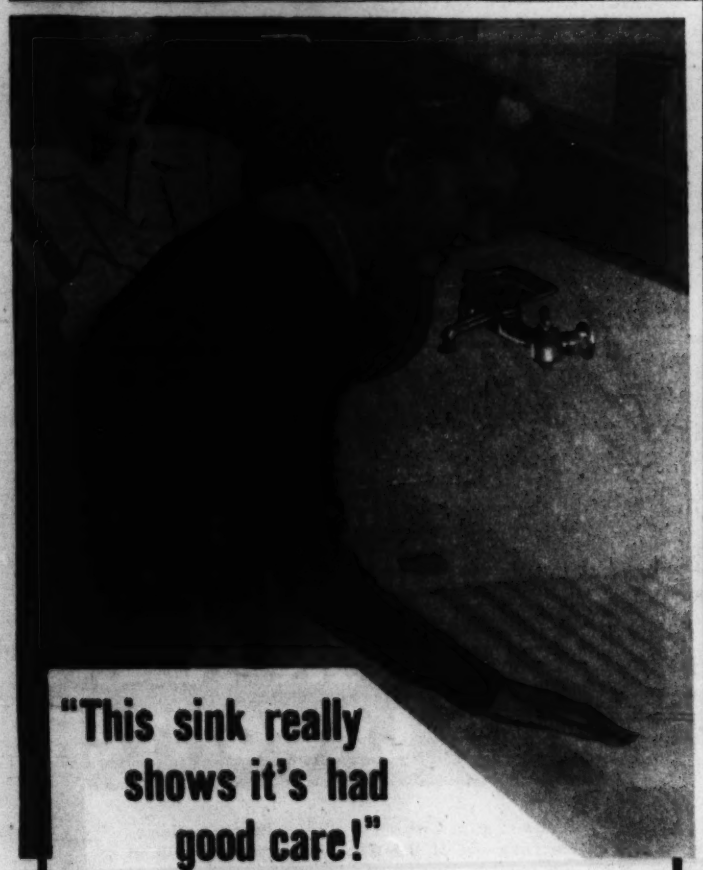
mond and Manhattan. This regional organization is now also moving to co-ordinate the many groups along the same lines of postwar planning and construction to avoid duplication and pool energies.

Among these private groups is the scheme for a landscape community of 35 medium rental apartment buildings covering 72 acres in a now blighted city area to be built by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at a cost of about $50,000,000.

Intensive study sponsored by private capital of the East Harlem Area of the city is now under way by the Manhattan Development Company in co-operation with city authorities to draw up plans for several neighborhood projects.

Among others now active in postwar planning are the New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects; the Citizens Housing Council of New York; New York Building Congress; Commerce and Industry Association, with Fred I. Kent as Postwar Committee Planning Chairman; School of Architecture, Columbia University, Seminar on Urbanism; Group of Five Mortgage Bureaus of Brooklyn; Savings Banks Association of the State of New York. Residential development bodies and neighborhood associations are also scanning postwar needs for their areas.

The underlying objective of all this planning and programming for a greater postwar New York seems twofold. First, to prevent serious unemployment problems and other economic ills that experience shows follow in the wake of war. Second, to modernize, amplify, and beautify a great metropolis whose rôle as a financial center has today given way to being the capital of America's greatest industry—business management. In a word, make New York worthy of its pre-eminence as a world's crossroads of commerce, trade, communications and culture.



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This agency is well equipped to help you with these problems. Our suggestion is that you first arrange with a competent appraiser for an up-to-date valuation of your property.

In the meantime we shall be glad to make a thorough inspection of the property for the purpose of submitting recommendations for the removal of hazards which may threaten its damage or loss. Then, when you have procured the appraisal, we will review your policies to determine whether your protection is adequate.

Fire, like other calamities, strikes without warning. Because both of us have in mind certain recent sad examples of things done "too little and too late" I suggest that you get in touch with me at once if you have any doubt concerning the safety of your property investment. I shall be glad to call on you promptly at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Your Hartford Agent

Your Hartford Agent

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Standing Room Only

EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON at the Summer School of the University of Mexico, regional Indian dances are spectacularly staged by Señorita Alura Flores. There, on the platform in the center of the largest patio of this old Spanish Colonial Building at 71 San Cosme, one sees, for example, a typical Jarana Yucateca, or a Parabe Michoacano, or dances of near-by groups of Indians. There is standing room only at such times, during the summer, and not much of that.

Señorita Flores is of Indian descent, teaches dancing at the Summer School, and has produced these feature programs for the last few years. She told this writer that she considers her life quite unusual in that extremes meet, for her mother is a native of St. Albans, Vermont, her Aztec father of Xochimilco, while she herself was born "in the most beautiful spot in Mexico, Cuernavaca, where Maximilian and Carlotta loved to come."

When very young, Alura determined to know as much as possible about Indian dances, and as the years went by, she penetrated distant villages at Fiesta time, when special tribal dances were given. Now some of these Indian friends come to Mexico to assist her in the Thursday afternoon affairs. Nobody knows just what dances are to be given until the hour arrives.

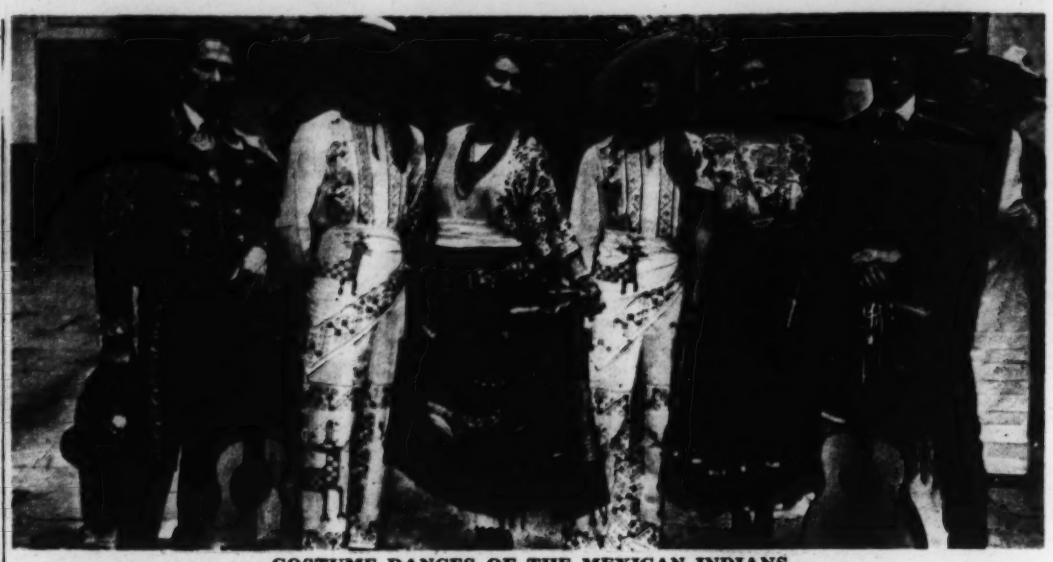
On the Thursday I was present, after the military band played, there were marimba selections. Although some think the marimba originated in Guatemala, the people here consider it pure Mexicano and Señorita Flores says that no other instrument interprets the spirit of Mexico, quite as much as the marimba, which looks like a xylophone on stilts, and is played very much like one. And this marimba is seen everywhere, on gondolas at Xochimilco, and on street corners in every city. There are anywhere from two to six players. This afternoon there were two marimbas and six players and one selection was a Mexican "Deep in the Heart of Texas."

There were singers to the accompaniment of Mariachis, those street minstrels, whose favorite hour of serenading is at 4 a. m., and whose repertoire of ranch songs is inexhaustible. Señorita Flores and two señores danced an Indian dance common to the State of Guerrero on the west coast, where the wide sombreros, bright ponchos, and red ties were startling articles of the men's attire; while in the dance of the State of Chiapas, the hats were mandarin-like with streamers, and red tunics, with trousers, and jingly ornaments shaken in the hands characterized this latter dance. Señorita Alura had a gorgeously embroidered costume, and as she danced there was color, rhythm, and a Spanish grace that lifted the Indian dances out of the sometimes monotonous dance steps.

But the audience had a taste of primitive Indian music, if music after the Spanish conquest can be called primitive, for a group of Chichimecas gave some strictly tribal dances, known as "Los Concheros," as the instrument they play on is a cross between the armadilla shell or concha, the guitar, the mandolin and the ukelele. Only recently an ancient figurine was unearthed, where the seated figure was strumming on a big concha, like the underpart of the instrument used by these Chichimecas today, so they feel that his dance, like the Yaqui Deer Dance, is strictly Mexican Indian in origin.

With 10 strings to manipulate, the Chichimecas, in dark brown buckskin costume and feathered headdress, danced in some instances like the North American Indians, but with an inherent Spanish swing.

MABEL F. KNIGHT



COSTUME DANCES OF THE MEXICAN INDIANS

Señorita Alura Flores (Left Center) Is of Indian Descent and Teaches Dancing at the Summer School of the University of Mexico

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IT APPEARS THAT COWS isn't cows, to paraphrase Ellis Parker Butler. Or at least not just cows, if you see what we mean. Cows have a dual personality and a lot of other dualisms we hadn't suspected heretofore. There is the plain cow and the pedigreed cow, the common pasture variety cow and the ideal cow, and finally—a much more subtle distinction, this—there is the cow as you and I see it and the cow as LUCY EMBURY sees it. We beg off from the ultimate distinction as to whether there is any such thing as cow, except as we see it, and leave that for the philosophers and Russians to settle.

The cause of all this rumination is a phrase in the Embury article today which cost us another illusion. In our amateur way, we had always looked on a cow as an anachronism; a long, underslung, raw-boned mechanism with such a slump where there ought to be a strong arch, and such a disjointed support underneath as to violate the very first principles of engineering. For all the raptures one might sing over milk, or even over Bessie's melancholy visage, a cow seemed the epitome of careless design. And now comes this Embury statement (we quote it from the article): " . . . A beautiful, streamlined creature, straight of back and clean of limb." Well . . . well!

Any newspaper approaches the subject of gas warfare with trepidation. The press has an obligation to see that nobody lacks the essential facts of danger, and thereby fails to be prepared. By the same token, the subject has a certain horror associated with it, and no one wants to inflict needless horror on people. The subject is one for sober journalism, and sensationalism would here be a crime.

In this vein, WILLIAM H. STRINGER has written a balanced article on the gas warfare situation. He tells of remarkable advances in the defense against it—and also in readiness to use it, which is another form of defense because it forewarns the Axis of swift retaliation. Mr. Stringer is State, War, and Navy Departments correspondent in the Washington News Bureau of this newspaper.

Art, like many of the professions, requires a prodigious amount of time and gives small returns for some years. To find an avocation which will give generous support is not only a necessity but a decided luxury. Ernst Halberstadt, mural painter, saw a great need for pictorial expression to strengthen the war campaign. As a result of following out this idea, he has become an expert in photography and his war contribution has developed into a combination of art and natural science which gives ample returns. PEARL STRACHAN writes an interesting account of an interview with the artist.

In 1420 knights were completely covered in plates of mail, which must have made them exceedingly hot and uncomfortable. Two hundred years later these suits were regarded as insufferably clumsy, and they afforded little defense against firearms. Today, scores of girls and women are sewing into canvas vests small overlapping squares of manganese steel, 200 or more to a vest. Their only aptitude for the job was a little dressmaking experience, but their work is being appreciated by hundreds of British and American airmen in the Flying Fortresses that daily bomb the Continent. This marks a partial return to warfare of personal armor, and more details are related by HAROLD HOBSON in his article on Page 2.

The other day a Canadian M. P. suggested that Newfoundland should be brought into the Canadian family as the tenth province. EWART YOUNG discusses the intriguing question of what will happen to the island bastion after the war.

A story that hasn't been told before is the article on the center spread today of the Naval Operations Base on Terminal Island, Los Angeles. KIMMIS HENDRICK, Los Angeles correspondent for this newspaper, gives a bird's-eye view of the gigantic undertaking it represents.

ALTER EGO

Letters

"Berlin to Bagdad in Reverse" . .

The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section:

We read with great interest an article by Dr. Kurd Albu, "Berlin to Bagdad in Reverse," which appeared in your esteemed paper on July 31. In discussing Turkey's rôle in the war and in the peace that is to follow the writer states: "The Turks have never abandoned the hope of getting back the Dodecanese Islands, ceded to the Italians in May, 1914, by an unjust decision of the Ambassadors' Conference. In Italian hands they constitute a permanent threat to the Anatolian mainland and the passage of ships through the Aegean Sea."

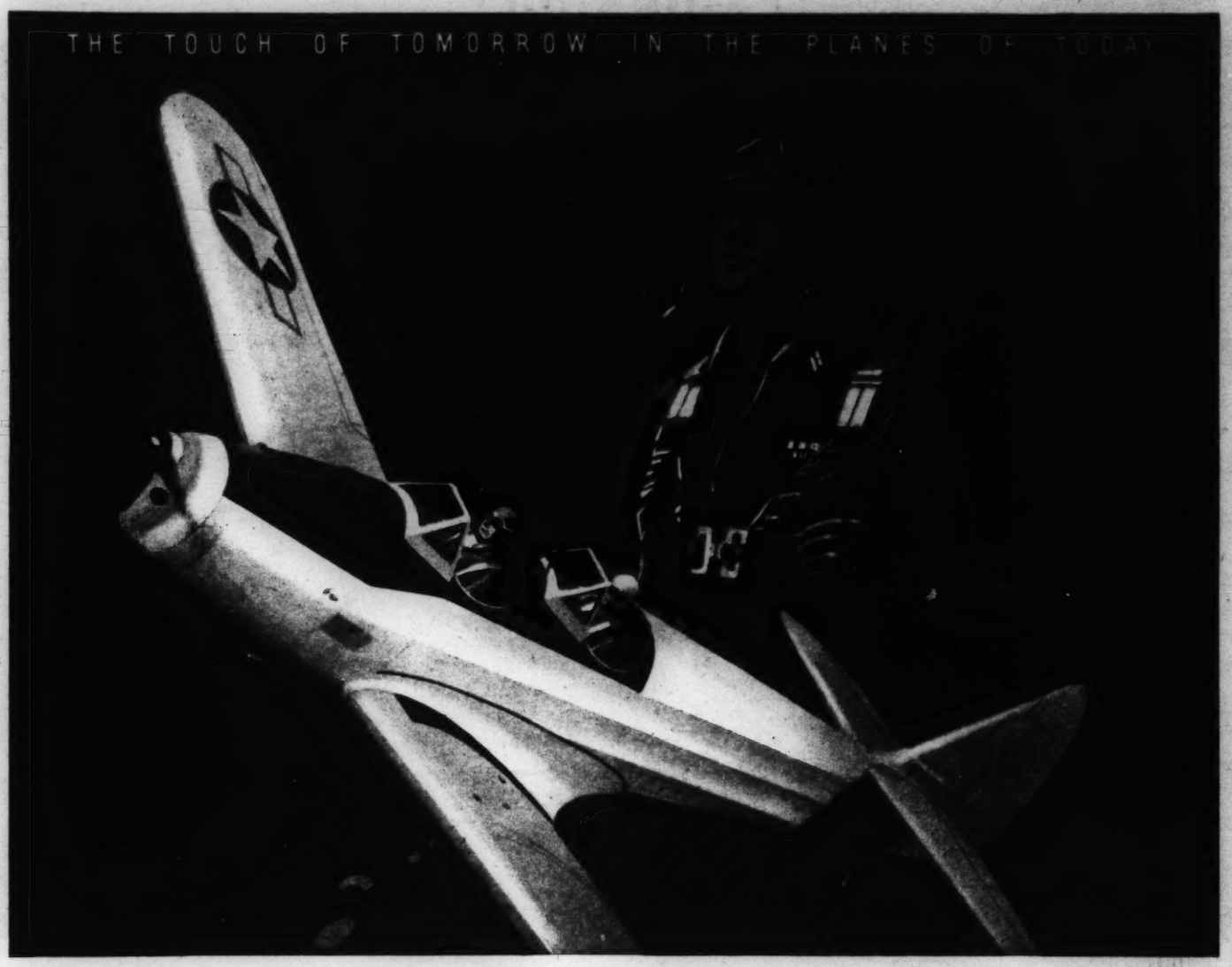
First, we wish to point out the Dodecanese were not "ceded to the Italians by an unjust decision of the Ambassadors' Conference." Italy seized the islands from Turkey in 1912 under the pretext that the occupation was "provisional" and only for "military reasons."

Secondly, Dr. Albu makes two statements that are wholly irreconcilable. That "Turkish diplomacy is striving for a complete restoration of Greece" is directly a contradiction of the statement that "The Turks have never abandoned the hope of getting back the Dodecanese Islands. . . ." A "complete restoration" of Greece necessarily implies the reunion of these unquestionable Greek islands with the mother country. We do not think that this view represents the official Turkish policy. Since there exists between Turkey and Greece a friendship which has proved mutually beneficial, it seems hardly possible that Turkey will commit the error of claiming these Greek islands, thereby creating friction between the two countries.

The writer further brought out that the Dodecanese "in Italian hands constitute a permanent threat to the Anatolian mainland." Actually Italian possession of the islands threatened not only Turkey but also the security of the entire Eastern Mediterranean. Had the Dodecanese not been in the hands of Italy, Mussolini would not have entered the war nor would he have dared challenge British naval power in the Mediterranean.

We shall appreciate your invaluable support of the struggle of the Dodecanesians for liberation and reunion with Greece.

Dodecanesian National Council,
DR. N. G. MAVRIS,
Secretary General
New York City.



Heroes' Alma Mater

Our airmen have proved themselves masters of anything that flies.

When you hear of their exploits you wonder how such skill, such devastating dexterity could be acquired in a few brief months. Surely, these men must have been "born to the blue."

Yet the plain fact is that scarcely one in a thousand ever flew a plane before the war. Each and every one had to be *trained*—thoroughly and quickly.

In their training, the Fairchild PT-19 Primary Trainer with "fighter" characteristics is their flying school.

This staunch little ship is ideal for the rigorous acrobatic program prescribed in primary training. In the words of a veteran pilot-teacher now at an Army flying school: "It is unnecessary to caution a student or to warn him about excessive speeds in pull-outs or dangerous positions while he is flying a PT-19. We simply go ahead and teach him to do every maneuver in the book: slow rolls, snap rolls, Immelmanns, loops, half rolls, inverted coordination exercises and turns, vertical reversements, spins, and combinations of these. The PT-19 can certainly 'take it.' That is the best confidence builder ever invented."

From behind soda fountain and plow, office desk and ivied walls, after a short intensive training in the PT-19, the most daring and expert flyers the world has known have emerged. After six hours training in a PT-19 it is not unusual to solo Army students who have never flown before.

As a constant check on the performance of PT-19's, on the American mainland and abroad, the reports of a corps of specialists written in the field, enable our engineers and designers back home to keep that "touch of tomorrow in the planes of today."

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Color Motion Picture—"FAIRCHILD PT-19 TRAINER"—16 mm. sound—25 minutes—Write Dept. F for information

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